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ECONOMIC BULLETIN FOR EUROPE

Second Quarter 1951 **Vol. 3, No. 2**

REVIEW OF THE ECONOMIC SITUATION IN EUROPE IN THE SECOND QUARTER OF 1951

I. General Survey

After the rapidly developing inflationary tension all over the world last winter, the spring months, as shown in the last quarterly *Bulletin*, brought signs of its weakening. The hitherto exclusively bullish tendency of world markets gave way to sharp falls in the prices of many raw materials and, in a number of European countries, the buying spree of the autumn and winter was followed by a decline in the volume of consumers' outlay and attempts by dealers to reduce stocks.

There are several reasons for this development. The fear of an immediate outbreak of a general war, widespread last autumn, weakened in the spring months and gave way to expectations of a prolonged period of rearmament. The somewhat panicky stock accumulations and highly speculative price increases of the autumn and winter therefore came to an end, with particularly marked effects in the cases of commodities whose prices had risen most because they were expected to be scarce or unobtainable in time of war. As can be seen from Chart 1, in the period from June 1950 to March 1951, the greatest increase in prices occurred for Far Eastern commodities, wool, tin, and rubber, whereas such important raw materials for armaments production as coal, iron, steel, ferrous scrap and most non-ferrous metals increased very little in price. This development reflected the difference between the attitudes of governments and business men to commodities consumed mainly in countries other than those in which they are produced and their attitudes to commodities consumed mainly in the country of production. In the case of the first group, both the governments and the public in the importing countries were anxious to build up stocks against the risk of war, and the governments in the producing countries were in most cases satisfied to see prices soar, because their interest in higher export earnings outweighed the fear of inflationary effects of high export prices. For the commodities mainly

Table 1

INDEX NUMBERS OF INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION

Country	*Corresponding quarter of the previous year = 100*			
	1950		1951	
	Third quarter	Fourth quarter	First quarter	Second quarter
Austria	113	115	112	119
Belgium	104	115	118	120
Czechoslovakia	118	115	113	113
Denmark	110	109	109	101
France	101	109	114	115
Germany :				
western zones	131	136	134	130
Soviet Zone	123	..	108	125
Hungary	136	..	133	134
Italy	112	116	119	116
Netherlands	115	111	113	107
Norway	109	108	105	105
Poland	118	..	126	129
Sweden	104	107	106	105
United Kingdom	109	110	106 [a]	104 [a]

Source : Table I in " European Economic Statistics ".

[a] The official index of production for the United Kingdom is not adjusted for the changing position of Easter. In order to obtain greater comparability, the index numbers shown here have been calculated to represent, for the first quarter, the average of the official figures for the four months January–April and, for the second quarter, the average of the months March–June.

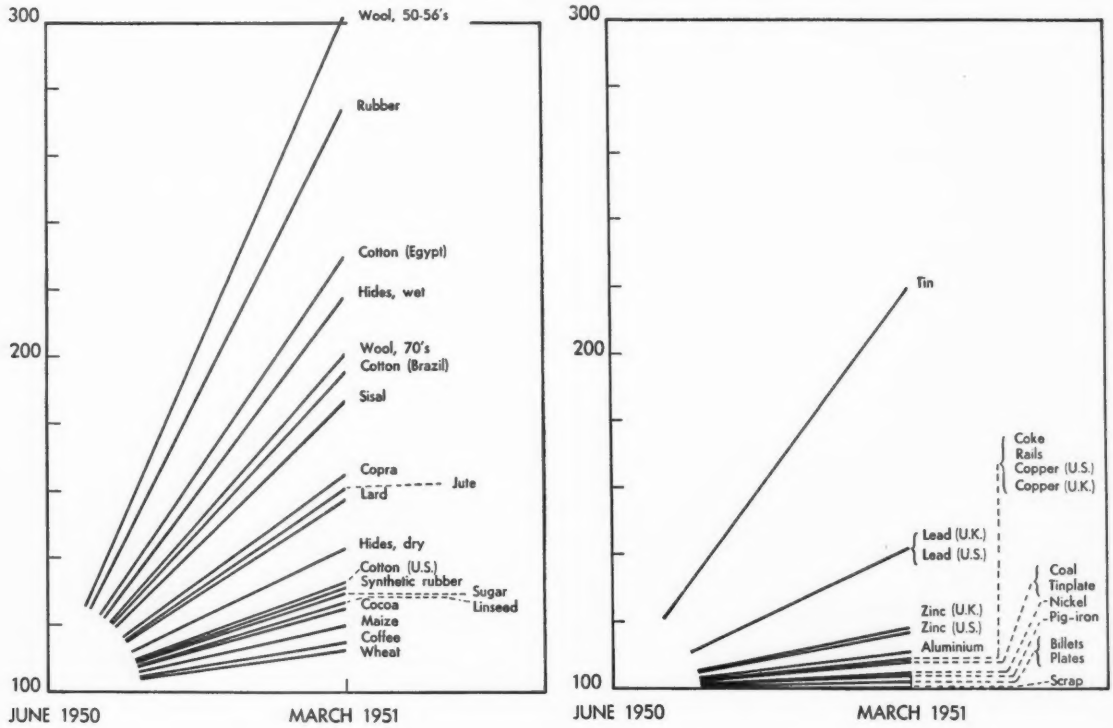
Chart 1

MOVEMENTS OF COMMODITY PRICES

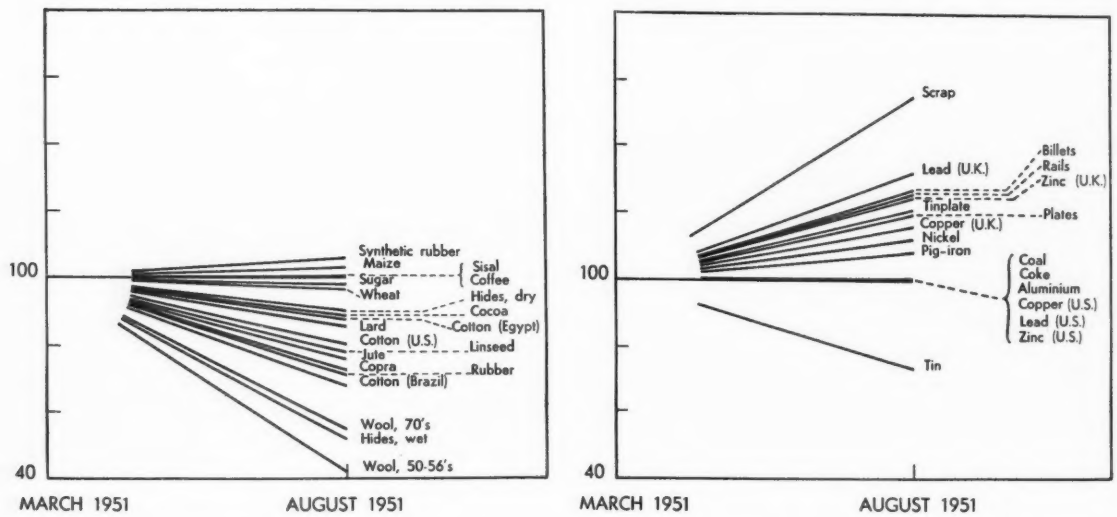
June 1950–March 1951 and March–August 1951

A. FOOD AND LIGHT INDUSTRIAL MATERIALS — B. FUEL AND METALS

Index numbers— March 1951 (June 1950 = 100)



Index numbers— August 1951 (March 1951 = 100)



Sources and methods : See "Notes to the Statistics".

NOTE. — No country of origin is shown against the quotation in cases where the United Kingdom and the United States quotations largely moved parallel in both periods.

consumed in the countries of production, on the other hand, demand for stockpiling was less urgent and governments had a vital interest in keeping prices down as much as possible ; they preferred to counteract scarcities by allocation schemes or reductions of exports rather than by allowing prices to rise.[1] However, the scarcities which developed for these commodities during the spring and summer when production for armaments was speeded up both in the United States and in some countries in Europe, and the increases in their costs of production, exerted a growing pressure on prices. For nearly all commodities in the group of fuels and metals, prices therefore continued to increase. In the group of imported foodstuffs and raw materials for light industry on the other hand, the somewhat less pessimistic political outlook put a downward pressure on prices during the late spring and summer months, so that nearly all declined in price, some of them very steeply. Several, such as rubber and textile fibres, are important for military production, but by far the largest quantities go to the production of consumer goods, so that the reaction of civilian demand to the very great price increases has been the decisive factor. For certain of these commodities, increased use of substitutes, good harvest prospects and, particularly, changes in United States stockpiling policy sharpened the downward trend ; in a number of countries the pressure on markets has been accentuated by restrictive government policy in the fields of taxation and credit.

This divergent movement in raw materials prices was matched by equally different demand conditions in different sectors of European industry. Although production of armaments in many European countries had not yet started and in others was only in its very first stages, there was in all countries a lively demand for the products of the mining, iron and steel and engineering industries in general ; materials and manpower were short in this sector, even in some of the countries with heavy unemployment, and prices continued to rise. In some cases production failed to increase, or even declined, but this was everywhere due to shortages of raw materials or manpower, nowhere to insufficiency of demand.[2] Activity in light industry and housebuilding, on the other hand, was levelling off in most countries, or even declining owing to lack of demand or tighter credit conditions ; producers and merchants were trying to reduce stocks ; prices were falling, especially for raw materials ; unemployment in the textile and leather industries was increasing in several countries, and beginning to occur in others which had hitherto enjoyed full employment.

Despite the inevitably varying pressure of rearmament on the one hand and the varying effectiveness of anti-inflationary measures on the other, this contrast between trends in heavy industry and in other sectors of the economy was common to nearly all European countries and to the United States. As in western Europe, so in the eastern European countries, the sector of the mining and heavy industries presented a picture of shortages of basic materials and manpower, and production in the second quarter of 1951 often lagged behind schedule. In contrast to the experience of western Europe, however, the buying pressure in consumer markets was, if anything, increasing in eastern Europe.

The combined effect of shortages of fuel, raw materials and manpower in one sector of the economy, and slackening activity in another, has been a slowing down in the rate of increase of total industrial production in many European countries, as shown in Table 1 where industrial production in each quarter since the outbreak of war in Korea is compared with production in the corresponding quarter of the previous year. In Czechoslovakia, Denmark, western Germany, Norway, and the United Kingdom, the increase in production over the previous year was, in both quarters of 1951, smaller than it had been in the second half-year of 1950 ; in Italy and Denmark the downturn in the index shown in Table 1 did not occur until the second quarter, but in Denmark the drop was then particularly marked, production falling to little above the level of a year before.

[1] Non-ferrous metals do not fall properly into either group. Although there is a large international trade in them and although Europe imports a high proportion of its needs from overseas, many non-ferrous metal prices did not rise violently between June 1950 and March 1951, because the United States price, which normally dominates the world market, was held down by the United States Government's own anti-inflationary price controls. In the case of tin, whose price rose violently, the United States is almost entirely dependent on imports and the price is therefore less within the direct control of the government.

[2] Italian motor car production now provides an exception ; see page 8 below.

2. Production

The Mining and Heavy Industries

The position in the mining and heavy industries is dominated by shortages of basic materials and of manpower. The most acute scarcities are of manpower for the coal mines, of coke, ore and scrap for the steel industry and of steel for engineering production.

The shortages have been accentuated by governmental price policies. In most countries prices of home-produced fuels and metals are controlled by governments, and owing to the importance of these materials for costs of production in general and (in the case of coal) for the cost of living, governments have tried to prevent "scarcity" prices for them from arising and have allowed home market prices to increase only as much as was necessary to cover increases in their costs of production. In some cases export prices, too, have been kept down to the cost level ; in other cases, export prices have risen much more than home market prices, as may be seen from Table 2. This relative stability of prices has no doubt been of great importance in the efforts to keep down internal inflation, but it has probably tended to inhibit increased production in some cases, and it certainly has not encouraged economies in the use of scarce materials. Low prices, and still more the dual price system, have made it necessary to protect home market supplies by subjecting all fuels and metals to export licences, and both licensing and dual prices have placed importing countries in a very difficult competitive position as compared with producing countries. The distribution of scarce materials has thus

Table 2

PRICES OF COAL, STEEL AND METALS, IN SELECTED EUROPEAN COUNTRIES AND IN THE UNITED STATES AT 31 AUGUST 1951

Index numbers — June 1950 = 100

Commodity	United Kingdom		France		Western Germany		Belgium		Italy	Other European Countries		United States	
	Domestic	Export	Domestic	Export	Domestic	Export	Domestic	Export (free market) [a]	Domestic	Index	Specification	Domestic	Export [b]
Coal	108	111	116		107–200	145	103		170	190 [c]	Poland, export price	111	100–110
Coke	109		118–140 [d]		112		179					104	100–110
Iron ore			130		111					105–140 [e]	Sweden, export price	108	
Scrap iron	155		160–230 [f]		126	250	330		290	160	Netherlands	100	
Pig-iron	111		120		150		183		149			115	
Bars	125	150–200	118	200–300	140	250–300	155	250–300				106	100–110
Rails, heavy	130		125		125		150					106	
Plates	122		117		135		155					105	
Sheets	125		116		127		135					103	
Aluminium	111		114		120				121			109	160
Copper	126		139		126				160	200–250	So-called "grey market" prices [h]	110 [g]	130
Lead	188		143		148				140	200		143	180
Zinc	149		154		130				133	200–230		118	200
Tin	161		156		147				169			132	

Sources : See "Notes to the Statistics".

[a] The "free market" export prices are generally more sensitive than prices quoted to countries such as the United Kingdom and the Scandinavian countries.

[b] Export unit values.

[c] Estimated f.o.b. export price to Italy.

[d] The lower figure refers to metallurgic coke in Paris, the higher to gas coke.

[e] Swedish export prices for iron ore were increased 30 to 40 per cent for deliveries to Belgium, western Germany and Poland from 1 July. The prices for deliveries to the United States and the United Kingdom are fixed to the end of the year.

[f] The official price has increased only 60 per cent, but according to *l'Usine Nouvelle*, No. 36 of 6 September 1951, users pay a considerable premium over this price.

[g] The so-called world export price (which is the American import price) has risen 23 per cent during the same period.

[h] It should be noted that as a result of internal price control in the United States, "grey" market prices outside that country have been running much higher than the official United States quotations ; for copper and zinc the premiums are about 100 per cent and for lead about 50 per cent.

Table 3

PRODUCTION AND TRADE IN SOLID FUELS DURING THE FIRST HALF-YEAR 1951

Index numbers — first half-year 1950 = 100

Country	Production	Imports	Exports	Available supply	Exports as percentage of production	
					1950	1951
United Kingdom	103	*a*	45	109	9	4
Western Germany	110	124	108	111	19	18
France and Saar.	105	93	115	102	9	10
Belgium-Luxembourg . .	105	173	70	117	12	8
Czechoslovakia	106	102	60	110	10	6
Poland	107	102	104	109	38	37

Sources : The data on production have been derived from Table VI, those on trade from the same sources as the figures in Table XXI.
a In January–June 1951 imports equalled 1 per cent of production ; virtually no coal was imported during the same period of 1950.

been somewhat haphazard as between different countries, and also as between different uses within those countries whose governments controlled prices without introducing allocation systems.

Coal

In the first half of 1951, European coal production was no less than 5 per cent above the level of the first half of 1950. Even those countries which had not suffered the slight slump in demand for coal of early 1950 achieved in the first half of 1951 a bigger increase than in 1950 as compared with the corresponding period of the year before. In addition, imports from the United States in the first half of the year added an extra 3 per cent to European production. There has thus been a substantial increase in supplies available for consumption or stocks in the European area as a whole.

Despite the increase of supplies, there is an excess of demand for coal almost everywhere in Europe, and rationing and allocation schemes have been newly introduced in many countries. In all the major producing countries, special steps are being taken to increase the labour force : in eastern Europe these partly take the form of rises in the relative wages of miners. Thus, in Poland a further series of special privileges has been announced for miners and in Czechoslovakia volunteers for heavy industry are being granted privileges in the form of dwellings, clothes, and transport. In western Europe, however, the great importance attached to keeping coal prices low has inhibited governments from raising miners' wages relatively to those of other workers, and both the Belgian and British authorities have preferred the introduction of Italian miners into their mines. In Belgium, a number of short-term rationalization measures have also been taken, and in western Germany plans are being discussed for increasing the mechanization of the mines. The price of the bulk of German output has been kept down, but the price for the marginal daily output over and above 373 thousand tons was almost doubled at the end of July, at a time when daily production was at a seasonal low level of 367 thousand tons. It is hoped that this measure will raise output to an average of 390 thousand tons in the second half of the year. The high-priced coal will be supplied to industry, whereas domestic consumers, transport, public utility undertakings and essential food industries will continue to get all their supplies at the old price. German industry is thus now being supplied with coal at three different prices—40 DM per ton for the bulk of the output, 75 DM per ton for marginal output, and a little over 90 DM for American coal.

The degree of shortage varies considerably from country to country. Thus Table 3 shows that even among the major producing countries the increase in supplies for domestic use as compared with the position a year ago varied from 2 per cent in France and the Saar to 17 per cent in Belgium-Luxembourg. The United Kingdom increased internal consumption by only about 4 per cent [1]—that is, in about the same

[1] The difference between this increase and the 9 per cent increase in availabilities shown in Table 3, is due to the fact that during the first six months of 1950 stocks—both producers' and consumers'—were heavily reduced, whereas in the first six months of the current year they were about constant.

ratio as industrial activity. In western Germany, supplies for home use in the first half of the year were 11 per cent above those of the first half of 1950, whereas industrial production over the same period had risen by about 30 per cent. Moreover, not only have the coal-producing countries, by cutting exports, shifted a part of the burden of their own shortage to the importing countries, but they have also entered the market for imports themselves. Thus, the United Kingdom exported in the first six months of 1951 only 45 per cent of the quantity exported the year before, and Belgium, over the same period, changed from a net exporter to a net importer of coal. Coal exports increased from France, Poland and western Germany, but if the German authorities had been allowed to have their way, German exports would have been reduced in the second half of the year. In the first quarter of 1951, nearly all the importing countries got considerably less coal than in the first quarter of 1950, and even though in the second quarter most of them increased their imports from the United States, for the half-year as a whole, Denmark, Austria and Portugal actually had lower imports than in 1950.

The Metal and Engineering Industries

In the second quarter of 1951, European steel production was 15 per cent higher than in the period before the outbreak of war in Korea ; the increase over production in the first quarter amounted to 5 per cent. Production increased in all countries except the United Kingdom, where the annual rate of steel production, already lower during the first quarter of 1951 than in the first half of 1950, continued to decline during the second quarter.

In spite of the increase in production in continental Europe, many countries are experiencing difficulties in fulfilling their production programmes. Coke shortages are a serious limit to production expansion, especially in France. In Germany, the increase in the production of pig-iron and steel ingots was achieved only by importing United States coal, under an arrangement by which a large share of the rolled steel output produced with the aid of this coal should be exported to the United States.

Another factor limiting European steel production is scrap. In western Germany, the collection of scrap is becoming more difficult with the gradual exhaustion of war scrap, and Germany's own demand for scrap has increased considerably, leaving less available for exports.

Net Trade in Steel Scrap
(in thousand tons)

	First half-year 1950	*Second half-year 1950*	*First half-year 1951*
Net imports of United Kingdom from Europe	1,196	762	295
Net exports from Western Germany to Europe	1,460	934	422
Net exports from Western Germany to overseas	—	233	81

This has particularly affected the United Kingdom, which is marginally dependent on German supplies : as a result of the decline in these supplies, British stocks of scrap decreased drastically and, in some cases, steelworks had to close. The British Government is pressing for the continuance of the German deliveries and has furthermore increased the prices for British scrap by 55 per cent in order to encourage collection. French scrap exports have also declined, and scrap prices in France are going up ; consumers are said already to be paying up to 50 per cent above the official prices.

The United Kingdom also experienced a deficiency in iron ore during the first half of 1951, mainly owing to a shipping shortage (caused by the heavy demand for ships to import American coal). The prospects for ore supplies during the second half of 1951 seem to be more favourable, as European production of ores is increasing at a steady rate and more shipping space will become available for ore imports in the near future. Prices of ore, which had hitherto increased only slightly, are now rising. Swedish exporters are demanding a 30 to 40 per cent increase for the iron ore to be delivered to Belgium, Germany and Poland in the second half-year and French prices are also increasing.

In contrast to what has happened in the case of coal, the major steel exporters have not protected home market supplies at the expense of exports, as can be seen from Table 4. Exports from the United Kingdom and western Germany rose again in the second quarter after a decline in the first quarter ; French steel exports declined, but are still on much higher levels than last year ; steel exports from Belgium and Luxembourg are steadily increasing and now represent about 75 per cent of those countries' production. For all the major steel exporters, net exports in the first half of 1951 had increased more

Table 4

PRODUCTION AND TRADE IN STEEL AND PRODUCTION OF THE ENGINEERING INDUSTRY IN WESTERN EUROPEAN COUNTRIES

Index numbers — first half-year 1950 = 100

	Period	United Kingdom	Western Germany	France (incl. Saar)	Belgium-Luxembourg	Sweden	Other western European countries [a]
Steel							
Production	2nd half 1950	96	113	111	117	97	105
	1st qtr. 1951	99	106	121	136	99	110
	2nd qtr. 1951	98	120	125	142	106	123
Net imports (+) and net exports (−)	2nd half 1950	−129	−154	−150	−111	+ 93	+120
	1st qtr. 1951	−101	−143	−170	−146	+ 95	+139
	2nd qtr. 1951	−106	−166	−151	−162	+119	+145
Available for home market	2nd half 1950	91	106	94	130	96	112
	1st qtr. 1951	98	100	98	115	98	121
	2nd qtr. 1951	96	113	113	95	110	132
Engineering production	2nd half 1950	102	131	97	106	92 [b]	105
	1st qtr. 1951	103	146	110	116	104 [b]	114
	2nd qtr. 1951	104	155	116	123	104 [b]	117

Sources : The data on production have been derived from Tables II and VIII, those on trade in steel were supplied by governments to the Steel Section, Power and Steel Division, Economic Commission for Europe.

[a] Austria, Denmark, Finland, Greece, Ireland, Italy, the Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Switzerland and Turkey for the data on steel but excluding Portugal, Spain and Turkey for the data on engineering.

[b] Man-hours worked.

compared with the first half of 1950 than availabilities for the home market. Home market availabilities were 13 per cent above the level of last year in both western Germany and France, but below last year's level in the United Kingdom. The steel situation is therefore serious in the United Kingdom ; steel allocations for production of cars have been cut further, and the wartime allocation system which had been in force until May 1950 is to be reintroduced generally in December. There is a serious shortage of machine tools, and it has been announced by the Government that deliveries to civilian users will have to be cut by 35 per cent over the next twelve to eighteen months ; it is hoped to increase machine-tool imports both from overseas [1] and from Europe, particularly from Italy and western Germany. In spite of the shortages on the home market, British exports of machinery and vehicles rose above the record level of the fourth quarter of 1950, as can be seen from Table 5.

Although in the second quarter 13 per cent more steel was available for domestic use in western Germany than in the first quarter, there is a severe shortage there too : for the first half of 1951, steel supplies for domestic use were only 7 per cent higher than in the first half of last year, while engineering production was 50 per cent higher. A steel allocation scheme was decided upon in August, and the western German government is considering devoting 25 millions of free dollars to the purchase of American coal for use in the production of steel for the home market. (The barter agreement for coal against steel leaves only a part of the steel produced by American coal for home use.) At the end of the second quarter, however, the steel shortage in western Germany did not appear to have had any serious effects on the production and exports of the engineering industry; exports of machinery and vehicles increased considerably in the quarter.

[1] In May, the United Kingdom was authorized to procure $112 million worth of machine-tools from the United States with Mutual Defense Assistance Program funds handled by the E.C.A.

Table 5

VOLUME OF EXPORTS, BY MAJOR COMMODITY GROUPS, FROM SELECTED EUROPEAN COUNTRIES IN 1951

Index numbers — fourth quarter 1950 = 100

Commodity group	United Kingdom		France		Western Germany		Belgium		Italy		Switzerland		Total	
	First quarter	Second quarter	First quarter	Second quarter	First quarter	Second quarter	First quarter	Second quarter	First quarter	Second quarter	First quarter	Second quarter	First quarter	Second quarter
1. Food and tobacco	92	98	94	86	117	116	103	77	120	54	..	..	93	82
2. Raw materials	81	85	96	96	96	105	116	93	91	97	..	..	95	97
3. Metals and manufactures	87	89	96	90	87	93	100	113	104	139	..	..	92	96
4. Machinery	90	103	104	111	98	122	101	104	97	100	83	103	93	107
5, 6. Vehicles and transport equipment	93	102	100	99	90	113	174	148	147	126	..	..	97	105
7. Chemicals and related products	99	115	98	100	111	115	102	116	101	133	93	111	102	116
8. Textiles and manufactures	94	98	96	78	105	106	88	97	89	95	105	96	94	93
9. Other manufactures	101	112	97	89	91	118	90	104	95	113	80 [a]	92 [a]	95	104
Total	91	99	95	91	97	106	102	105	93	91	84	93	94	99

Sources : See " Notes to the Statistics ".

a Watches only.

As a result of the absence, already noted, of cuts in supplies from the exporting countries, the steel-importing countries of western Europe have in fact been able to increase their supplies for home consumption to a greater extent than the exporting countries themselves ; the bulk of the increased imports have been obtained from France, Belgium and western Germany. Engineering production in the importing countries is on a considerably higher level than last year and continued to increase in the second quarter in nearly all countries. In Italy, total production was kept up by export orders, although home market demand had fallen owing to the recession in consumers' goods industries ; later (at the end of September) the production of cars was reduced for lack of demand.

Overseas exports of steel increased substantially and net exports from Europe, in spite of the steel shortage in the great industrial countries of Europe, are now more than 50 per cent higher than they were before the Korean war :

Index Numbers of Exports of Steel from four European Countries [a]

(First half of 1950 = 100)

	Second half-year 1950	*First quarter 1951*	*Second quarter 1951 (Index)*	*(Million tons)*
Net exports to Europe	118	135	143	1.6
Net exports to overseas	142	149	152	2.4

a Belgium-Luxembourg, France, western Germany and the United Kingdom.

The proportionate increase in steel production in the second quarter of 1951 was slightly smaller in eastern Europe than in western Europe, whether the comparison is made with the first quarter of 1951 or with the corresponding quarter of 1950. Engineering production continued to increase in all eastern European countries and generally the rate of expansion was higher in engineering production than in other industries. Nevertheless, in all the eastern European countries the large increases in production planned were not reached in a number of branches. In Czechoslovakia, the main limiting factor was a shortage of manpower so serious that a State decree issued in June ordered the transfer of 77,500 administrative workers into direct production work.[1] The failure to achieve the planned level of output in Czechoslovakia influenced unfavourably the export of investment goods to the Soviet Union and other eastern European countries and in turn hampered the fulfilment of the investment plans in those countries. In Hungary, the raw materials position developed unfavourably as a consequence of insufficient expansion in the industries producing basic materials, of import difficulties due to shortage of foreign exchange and of western countries' embargoes on exports to eastern Europe. Particular shortages have

[1] This plan was due to have been fulfilled by 30 September ; by 15 September, 28,000 people had been transferred.

been reported of fuels, machine oil and non-ferrous metals. Although production in eastern Germany progressed more smoothly than in Czechoslovakia and Hungary, the plans for the heavy engineering and the electro-technical industries were not fulfilled.

The Light Industries, Agriculture and Building Activity

The previous section showed that in the heavy industries supplies of raw materials and manpower were the main limiting factors on output. In the light industries, factors on the demand side played a much more important part ; these industries mainly produce commodities for final consumption, and their level of activity was largely determined by the amount of purchasing power available to consumers, and consumers' willingness to buy. Comprehensive data on consumers' expenditure by months or by quarters are unfortunately available only for a very limited number of countries. The indices for the volume of retail sales, however, shown in Table 6, although less comprehensive as regards coverage, give some indication of the development of total consumption. The *Bulletin* for the first quarter noted that retail sales, particularly of textiles, were showing signs of levelling off or declining : Table 6 shows that this development continued in May and June, but was much more pronounced in Belgium, Western Germany, Italy and the Netherlands than in the other countries shown.

Table 6

INDEX NUMBERS OF THE VOLUME OF RETAIL SALES IN 1951

Corresponding period 1950 = 100

Country	Textiles		Total	
	January–February	May–June	January–February	May–June
Belgium	121	81	122 *a*	100 *a*
Western Germany	149	96	131	108
Italy	..	..	132 *b*	111 *b*
Netherlands . .	120 *c*	80 *c*	108	95
Austria	154	115	121	111
United Kingdom *d*	115	96	109	100
Norway	101	78 *e*	101	94 *e*
Switzerland . . .	119	98	112	104
Finland	..	..	116 *b*	124 *b*

Sources : See " Notes to the Statistics ".

Note. — The index numbers shown for France, Italy and the Netherlands have been taken directly from national sources. For the other countries, index numbers of the value of sales have been deflated by retail price indices.

a Sales of co-operative network.

b Sales of department stores.

c Textiles and other durable goods.

d Sales of department stores, multiple shops and retail co-operative societies.

e May only.

The main reason for the decline in consumption may well lie in the fact that consumers, fearing that prices would continue to rise and the political situation would worsen, had earlier been, if not actually overspending their income, at any rate willing to reduce their rate of saving. This development is likely to have put too heavy a burden on their liquidity position ; they are now less able to buy goods on credit or to realise liquid assets and must bring expenditure into line with income. In the absence of reliable statistics of personal saving for any country it is impossible to test this inference by direct evidence. It is, however, suggestive that both the increase in expenditure during the buying-spree of the winter and the subsequent decline were much less pronounced in the case of total retail sales than for durable consumer goods such as textiles : [1] i.e., for those goods where postponement of replacements can most easily be made. The direct effect on sales of changes in total income cannot be isolated ; as will be seen in Section 3 there is, however, little evidence of a decline in the real wages of industrial workers, although in some countries heavier tax burdens must already have made themselves felt.

Textiles and Leather

The relative movements of production in the textile industries in different countries in the second quarter of 1951 reflected differences in the market situation for consumer goods : production fell in countries where retail sales as given in Table 6 showed the greatest declines—Belgium, Western Germany, Italy, the Netherlands and Denmark—but increased in Finland, France, Greece, Norway, the United Kingdom and eastern European countries. Recent changes in exports of textiles have also been closely

[1] The existing statistics do not make it possible to calculate, or even estimate, how far the decline in the volume of total sales was due only to the decline in textiles, or if sales of other goods were also affected.

related to conditions on home markets, as can be seen from the figures below :

Production and Exports of Textiles

(4th quarter 1950 = 100)

	Production		Exports	
	First quarter 1951	*Second quarter 1951*	*First quarter 1951*	*Second quarter 1951*
France	99	101	96	78
United Kingdom	99	100	94	98
Belgium	97	94	88	97
Italy	105	97	89	95
Western Germany	102	99	105	106

In France, production increased slightly, despite falling exports, but in Belgium and Italy home market demand was so weak that although exports rose, production fell. Exports from western Germany remained fairly stable, but the decline in home demand was partly worked off by heavy reductions in imports of textile manufacture and semi-manufactures from neighbouring countries, so that production declined only moderately.

These difficulties in the textile industries resulted in increased unemployment among female workers in a number of western European countries, although offsetting increases in male employment led total industrial employment to increase in nearly all. In eastern European countries, on the other hand, the employment of women in industry increased more than over-all employment : great efforts were made to recruit women to industry, both because of general scarcity of manpower and, in some cases, because acute shortage of dwellings made recruitment from other areas undesirable.

In the leather industries, demand was also slack and production behind in many countries.

Building Activity

In house-building, the downward trend was still more pronounced than in light industries. The figures in Table 7 show that the number of new houses begun, or building permits issued, declined considerably in the second quarter and was well below the level of the previous year in all countries for which there are figures, except the United Kingdom. In most countries, this downward tendency in house-building has not yet affected the over-all volume of building activity, partly because of the time-lag involved and partly because in some countries military building compensates the decline in building for civilian purposes.

Table 7

INDICATORS OF BUILDING ACTIVITY

Index numbers—corresponding quarter of previous year = 100

A. Dwellings only B. All building

Country	Authorizations			Completions		
		1951			1951	
		First quarter	Second quarter		First quarter	Second quarter
Belgium	A	92	72	B	101 [a]	99 [a]
Denmark	A	53 [b]	84 [b]	A	108	102
Finland	B	93	110	B	121	159
France		..	..	B	105 [a]	104 [a]
Germany :						
U.K./U.S. Zone [c]	A	107	80	B	118 [a]	107 [a]
Italy	A	106	..	A	149	..
Netherlands	A	123 [b]	45 [b]	A	113	125
Norway		..	..	A	65 [d]	..
Sweden	A	73 [b]	68 [b]	A	100	118
Switzerland	A	113	82	A	97	134
United Kingdom [e]	A	93 [b]	114 [b]	B	94 [a]	96 [a]

Sources : See " Notes to the Statistics ".

a Index of building activity.

b Buildings begun.

c Authorizations cover the three western zones.

d Under construction at end of March.

e Excluding Northern Ireland.

The decline in house-building appears to be due to restrictions of building authorizations, rising interest rates, quantitative restriction of credit, and rising building costs partly caused by higher prices for building materials. In western Germany there is reported a substantial decline in house-building and commercial building which is particularly notable in view of the somewhat spectacular expansion earlier ; it appears to be attributable to shortage of credit in the case of house-building, to lack of demand in commercial building, and to rising building costs in both.

In spite of the decline in building activity, imports of timber were at record levels in the second quarter. The largest increase was accounted for, however, by the United Kingdom, where building activity is still on a high level and where, as anticipated, stocks were being replenished from their previously very low level.

Food and Agriculture

Harvest forecasts for the coming crop year vary significantly for the various regions in Europe. Production of bread grain in western Europe is expected to be slightly lower than in 1950 owing to a

decline in both the areas under cultivation and of yields per hectare ; for the European area as a whole this decrease is likely to be offset by an increase in eastern European countries, where, especially in the Danube basin, harvest prospects are generally very favourable. Good crops of all types are expected in Austria, Portugal, Spain and Greece, and Yugoslav crops should be considerably better than in the bad year 1950.

Preliminary Estimate of Grain Production in 1951 in Western Europe

	Area (Million hectares)		Production (Million tons)	
	1950	1951	1950	1951
Wheat	18.0	17.8	28.7	28.0
Rye	4.0	3.8	6.7	6.3
Barley	5.5	5.8	9.9	10.4
Oats	8.5	8.5	14.2	14.3

The sugar-beet harvest in Europe as a whole will probably be somewhat higher than in 1950, a slight decline in eastern Europe being compensated by an increase in other countries.

Production of meat during the second quarter of 1951 was higher than in the same period of 1950 in nearly all western European countries (see Table XI). The new bulk purchase contract for supplies of bacon to the United Kingdom from Denmark has the interesting feature that not only is the average price being raised considerably, but an incentive premium will be paid for exports exceeding a certain minimum. A major factor behind the price increase was the fact that the number of pigs in Denmark had been declining for some months. In eastern Europe, meat is still in very short supply owing to the reduction of livestock numbers described in the first quarterly *Bulletin*. In Poland, the shortage of meat became particularly acute in August.

The production of milk in western Europe was much the same as last year, except in the United Kingdom, where it has fallen. Cheese production rose in most countries in the second quarter, but the import restrictions introduced by the United States, if not repealed, will have a serious effect on the cheese exports of the Netherlands, Switzerland, Italy and, in particular, Denmark ;[1] as a consequence of the restrictions, production has been reduced in Switzerland and Denmark and may be expected to fall in other countries also.

The price decline for various foodstuffs on international markets in the spring and summer has only little affected the markets of Europe. Except for the United Kingdom and a few other countries, European countries rely for the bulk of their needs on home supplies, and agricultural prices on internal markets develop largely independently of world market prices, owing to the extensive systems of tariffs, quantitative import restrictions and subsidies. The increase in agricultural prices in nearly all European countries in the last crop year was therefore not a necessary adjustment to international price developments, but the result of the inability of governments to resist the demands of farmers for higher incomes in a period of inflation. As long as money incomes for the population outside agriculture continue to increase, it must be expected that food prices will follow suit, even should international food prices fall further : higher prices have already been granted for grain or for livestock products in many countries, among them France (where wheat prices have been raised by about 40 per cent), Austria, the United Kingdom, Ireland, Sweden, Belgium, the Netherlands and Denmark.

In Italy, however, grain prices have been kept stable and a decline in the real income of farmers is considered necessary in the framework of the anti-inflationary policy. The same trend of policy is being followed in Western Germany : the central bank refused to finance stocks of butter in an attempt to drive down prices.

3. Inflationary Trends in European Countries

Development of Prices and Wages

During the second quarter, the decline in the prices of several imported raw materials more and more offset the continued, but moderate, price increase for basic materials of European origin, so that, from May onwards, wholesale prices started to decline in one country after another (see Table XII). The only countries where wholesale prices increased considerably in the summer months were Austria and Finland. Cost-of-living indices in most countries increased in the second quarter at about the same rate as in

[1] Exports of Danish cheese to the United States are expected to fall to 20 per cent of the level of the period immediately before the restrictions were introduced.

Table 8

PERCENTAGE INCREASES IN THE COST OF LIVING AND INDUSTRIAL EARNINGS

Country	Cost of living						Nominal hourly earnings in industry (or wage rates)					
	June 1950–Sept. 1950	Sept. 1950–Dec. 1950	Dec. 1950–Mar. 1951	Mar. 1951–June 1951	June 1951–July 1951	June 1950–June 1951	June 1950–Sept. 1950	Sept. 1950–Dec. 1950	Dec. 1950–Mar. 1951	Mar. 1951–June 1951	June 1951–July 1951	June 1950–June 1951
France	6	4	5	5	0.6	21	7	5	6	8	1	30
Norway	4	3	3	8	1.4	19	−1	7	1	5	..	11
Sweden	1	2	10	4	..	19	—	2	18	1	..	20
Finland	—	6	4	2	..	14	8	9	15	—	1	35
Denmark	3	4	3	3	..	13	1	2	2	5	..	10
Netherlands	3	2	4	3	0.8	12	5	—	5	—	1	10
Italy	4	—	4	4	—	12	—	4	—	8	—	12
Belgium	6	−1	6	..	..	11	1	4	1	5	..	12
Western Germany	−2	2	7	4	—	11	3	5	4	7	..	20
United Kingdom	—	2	3	5	0.8	10	..	4	3	2	1	8
Switzerland	1	1	1	2	0.5	5	—	—	—	1	..	1

Sources : See " Notes to the Statistics ".

the first quarter, but the available figures for July and August show in nearly all cases smaller percentage increases than in earlier months. It would, however, be rash to conclude that the price and cost structure in Europe is approaching a new plateau. Recent experience has shown that prices of imported materials are so dependent on the degree of political tension that the future trend is impossible to predict. Prices of basic materials produced in Europe will certainly increase further when the armament programmes come into full swing, and—what is more important for the cost of living—food prices are still climbing steadily upwards in most countries. With the close connexion between the cost of living and wages in most European countries, further increases in money incomes and prices must therefore be expected. As can be seen from Table 8, cost-of-living indices and industrial earnings have followed each other very closely in nearly all the countries for which information is available. In interpreting the table it must, however, be remembered that in some of the countries which devalued in the autumn of 1949, equilibrium between prices and wages had still not been established by June 1950, so that some of the wage increases in the period after the beginning of the war in Korea were compensations for a decline in real wages in the preceding period.

A new round of wage increases is already in the offing in a number of countries. In France, the official minimum wage scale was raised by 15 per cent in September, and proposals for an escalator scale have been introduced in the legislature. In Switzerland, it was agreed some years ago that wages should be reconsidered if the cost of living reached a certain level ; prices have now, in fact, crept up to this level and wage increases are being claimed. The latest wage and price agreement in Austria (the fifth since the war) brought a 23 per cent increase in food prices in July, and earnings are now again lagging behind the cost of living. In Denmark, where wages are adjusted to the cost-of-living index twice a year, the first half-year's price increases have brought new wage increases. In Finland, [1] the temporary agreement on stabilization of wages and prices expired on 1 October; in Norway, too, the question will come up in October; the agreement on wages and prices made in October 1950 may be expected to necessitate a rise of about 12 per cent in wages and a consequent increase of about 10 per cent in agricultural prices.

Anti-inflationary Measures in Western Europe

Thus, by and large, neither real wages nor farmers' real incomes have been reduced. If the rate of inflation has nevertheless slowed down in a number of countries, the reasons must be sought for in the change in speculative outlook discussed in previous sections and in the effects of tax and credit policy. In several

[1] A scheme has been published by the government for compulsorily stabilising wages and, by a heterogeneous series of measures, reducing prices. Those parts of the scheme which require legislation are still being considered, but its mere publication seems to have had some initial psychological effect on prices.

western European countries rates of direct taxes have been raised since the outbreak of the war in Korea [1] and, by now, the new rates are beginning to take effect, particularly in the Netherlands, the United Kingdom and Denmark.[2] The tightening of credit conditions in nearly all countries has perhaps been of still greater importance. In virtually all western European countries interest rates have been raised. In most cases the rises were moderate : no government has been willing to face the arbitrary disturbances to economic life that big increases would involve, and every government has been anxious to keep down the cost of its own borrowing. In all countries, therefore, the amount of credit was also limited by direct means : by raising the reserve requirements of the banks, by other government directives to the banks or by voluntary agreements with them aimed at reducing the total volume of credit or at least at limiting the expansion. Governments everywhere have exerted pressure on the banks to have the limited amount of credit distributed in a selective way, with priority for armaments, the development of basic industries and, in some cases, exports.

The recent tightening of credits has had little time to show results in the United Kingdom and Switzerland, but in countries where such measures were undertaken earlier they have been fairly effective, and in the summer of 1951 the general picture of western Europe was of a tightened liquidity situation in those sectors of the economy not producing armaments. The selectiveness of credit restrictions was an important reason for the diversity of trends in various sectors of the economies described above. In western Germany and Italy, the credit restrictions were sufficient to exert a positively deflationary pressure on trade in and production of consumer goods, and in a number of other countries traders were forced to reduce stocks either by cutting prices or by reducing purchases. The sharpest effects of increases in interest rates and restrictions on the volume of credit have probably been in the field of house-building, which, as mentioned above, is on the decline nearly everywhere. In some countries, this development is now felt to have gone too far : thus, in Sweden, the central bank has resumed the support of the bond market, previously withdrawn, and the commercial banks were instructed in June not to reduce the share of building loans in the total amount of credit given ; in Denmark, too, facilities for obtaining building loans were eased in May after a period of severe restriction.

As governments strive to adapt their economies to the exigencies of the present situation, the policies of western European countries seem to be becoming more alike than they were before the Korean war began. On the one hand, countries which had previously relied in the main on direct controls and high taxes and had pursued a cheap money policy are now—in some cases—raising interest rates and restricting the volume of credit ; on the other hand, countries which had hitherto relied chiefly on monetary policy to regulate their economies have turned to " physical " controls, such as allocation schemes for scarce materials, and to price controls, while at the same time maintaining a tight control over credit.

4. Foreign Trade and Balance of Payments

The Foreign Trade of Individual European Countries

The price declines for many European import commodities which began in April were not reflected in the movement of the unit values of imports in the second quarter of 1951. Unit values of imports increased on the average by about 10 per cent, but with considerable variations between individual countries—from 5 per cent for Belgium to 18 per cent for Denmark—as shown in Table 9. On the export side, raw-material exporters such as Norway and Sweden still showed the greatest increases, but the increasing level of costs in western European countries was beginning to make itself felt in export prices generally, and unit values of exports from the highly industrialized countries increased typically by 6 to 8 per cent.[3] For most countries the increase in export prices was greater than in the previous quarter. Nevertheless,

[1] Indirect taxes have been raised in nearly all countries, but this is already allowed for automatically in the comparisons between cost of living indices and earnings in Table 8.

[2] The most effective measure to curtail purchasing power in Denmark is not a tax in the strict sense, but a compulsory loan for which the exemption limit is very low. This procedure was chosen because direct taxes enter into the cost-of-living index, on which the automatic regulation of wage-rates is based.

[3] French and Italian total export prices rose somewhat more but the prices of manufactured exports from these countries rose about as much as elsewhere.

Table 9

CHANGES IN THE VALUE, VOLUME AND UNIT VALUES OF THE FOREIGN TRADE OF SELECTED EUROPEAN COUNTRIES

Index numbers (previous quarter = 100) and millions of dollars

Country	Year and quarter		Imports			Exports			Terms of trade [a]	Import surplus in millions of dollars [b]
			Volume	Unit value	Value	Volume	Unit value	Value		
United Kingdom [c]	1950	IV	100	111	111	109	102	111	109	+262.8
	1951	I	108	113	122	91	105	96	108	+748.6
		II	112	107	118	108	106	114	101	+948.3
France	1950	IV	119	108	129	144	102	147	106	−159.1
	1951	I	104	112	116	95	107	101	106	− 35.6
		II	107	115	123	96	111	106	104	+130.6
Netherlands	1950	IV	106	106	112	113	110	123	96	+131.7
	1951	I	106	107	113	93	106	99	101	+208.4
		II	102	109	112	100	107	107	102	+254.0
Belgium-Luxembourg	1950	IV	127	110	137	148	107	155	103	+ 90.2
	1951	I	101	110	108	102	116	117	95	+ 53.1
		II	91	105	98	103	107	110	98	− 17.7
Switzerland [c]	1950	IV	115	106	122	131	97	127	109	+ 55.9
	1951	I	101	101	102	84	102	84	99	+109.6
		II	99	108	105	109	103	111	105	+ 98.0
Italy	1950	IV	99	106	105	114	104	118	102	+ 8.8
	1951	I	110	115	127	93	106	103	108	+ 98.4
		II	113	112	125	98	110	109	102	+183.4
Denmark	1950	IV	108	98	107	111	102	114	96	+ 36.6
	1951	I	94	109	103	96	104	99	105	+ 44.3
		II	100	118	118	105	100	107	118	+ 72.7
Sweden	1950	IV	109	107	118	112	111	123	96	+ 12.8
	1951	I	105	108	112	75	116	86	93	+101.7
		II	112	110	124	135	121	163	91	+ 10.2
Norway [c]	1950	IV	122	97	117	103	104	111	93	+ 60.7
	1951	I	106	112	112	106	111	119	101	+ 61.9
		II	109	111	118	95	111	111	100	+ 79.2
Western Germany	1950	IV	124	109	136	128	105	133	104	+226.5
	1951	I	84	116	97	97	106	103	109	+176.5
		II	79	110	86	110	108	119	102	− 83.4
Austria [d]	1950	IV	125	108	134	137	110	138	98	+ 9.0
	1951	I	104	129	128	85	110	94	117	+ 50.4
		II	100	105	109	98	114	114	92	+ 60.4

Sources : See " Notes to the Statistics ".

a Ratio of the import-price index to the export-price index.
b Imports c.i.f. ; exports f.o.b. (+ = import surplus ; − = export surplus)
c The unit value index numbers are not completely comparable with those published in Table XVII. For an explanation, see " Notes to the Statistics".
d The index numbers of the volume and unit value of imports exclude imports paid for out of E.R.P. funds ; the value index covers all imports.

the terms of trade of countries exporting manufactures (Austria excepted) continued to deteriorate, though less fast than before, while the terms of trade of countries exporting raw materials and semi-manufactures—Sweden, Norway and Belgium—continued to improve.

The rises in price were sufficient to yield an increase in the value of exports from all the countries covered by Table 9 and in the value of imports into all countries except Belgium and Western Germany. Movements in the volume of exports and imports were much less uniform as between countries. Increases in industrial production and the needs of restocking in European countries would have tended to raise imports and reduce exports of raw materials and other commodities ; increased trade deficits would also have been helpful in combating inflationary pressure in countries experiencing demand inflation. But the strained payments situation of many countries prevented them from following such a policy systematically and forced them to speed up exports and restrict imports either by licensing and allocation schemes or by indirect measures such as credit restrictions and taxes. Table 9 shows how various countries have found their way in this situation. Among the countries listed, the volume of imports has gone up and the volume of exports down in three—France, Italy, and Norway. Of these, France and Italy were both in a relatively favourable balance-of-payments situation at the beginning of the year and could afford a deterioration in their trade balance. France, in particular, had considerable credit balances with the European Payments Union to draw upon, and increased its imports and restricted its exports in order to raise supplies on the home market in the hope of restraining prices. In Italy, State purchases abroad (financed by Marshall Aid) and sales on the internal market of State-owned stocks previously imported have been systematically used to fight rises in prices.

The strained payments situation of the United Kingdom *vis-à-vis* the dollar area and the sterling area has made it necessary for the United Kingdom to maintain exports, which were 8 per cent higher in the second quarter than in the first, and thus nearly back to around the level of the fourth quarter of 1950. Imports, however, increased more than exports so that availabilities for the home market increased.[1] This was also the case for the Netherlands and (when seasonal factors are taken into account) for Sweden,[2] but, whereas Sweden, owing to the great improvement in its terms of trade, could afford to retain a greater amount of resources for the home market, this was not the case for the Netherlands ; the latter's debtor position in the European Payments Union reached a dangerously high level at the end of the second quarter and its gold and dollar holdings declined.[3] For Denmark, the terms of trade developed so unfavourably that no increase in the volume of imports was possible, although exports continued to increase;[4] even so, the Danish balance of trade continued to deteriorate.

Western Germany's payments difficulties, especially with the European Payments Union, had become so acute by the end of last year that imports had to be cut very sharply in both the first and second quarters of this year from nearly all E.P.U. countries, including the overseas sterling area and dependent territories. The severity of its external difficulties caused the western German government to go further in restricting internal credit than most other governments, hence the current deflationary symptoms are much more marked than in most other European countries.

In the case of the two remaining countries in the table, Belgium and Switzerland, the volume of imports also fell and that of exports increased. In these countries, however, the decline in imports is a reflection of their persistently favourable payments situation, which allowed them to raise imports for stocking purposes last autumn to such an extent that demand for imports is now falling off, particularly since prices have started to decline. At the same time their large stocks of raw materials permit a sustained high level of exports. In the case of Belgium, the further improvement of its payments situation has recently led to difficulties in the European Payments Union,

[1] The United Kingdom has made use of its previously accumulated credit balances in the European Payments Union to pay for increased purchases in western Europe.

[2] The large increase in Swedish exports during the second quarter was seasonal and partly due to a speeding up of pulp exports in anticipation of a reduction in the U.S. import price which occurred in July. For the first half of 1951 taken as a whole, Swedish imports have increased more in volume than exports, compared with the end of 1950.

[3] Later, in August and September, there was a substantial favourable balance with the E.P.U., which the Netherlands government states was partly due to special factors ; no doubt it also represented a measure of success for the Government's policy of restricting internal demand.

[4] The decline in the first quarter was seasonal.

and in September [1] the Belgian Government, at the recommendation of the O.E.E.C., freed all capital exports to E.P.U. countries (except Switzerland), and attempted to make exports to the E.P.U. area less attractive by providing that exporters to this area must deposit 5 per cent of export receipts for six months in a special account in the central bank. [2]

The Import Reductions of Western Germany

Why western Germany was forced to cut imports has already been described. Details of these cuts are given below.

Western German Imports
(Million dollars at January-September 1949 prices)

	4th quarter 1950	1st quarter 1951	2nd quarter 1951
Animal food and live animals [a]	121	107	75
Other food, including beverages and tobacco	270	262	228
Raw materials	269	230	192
Semi-manufactures	203	156	105
Finished manufactures	92	66	41
Total imports	955	821	641

[a] Food derived from animals.

Within the food groups, imports of oilseeds and vegetable oils declined particularly ; the quantity of meat imported in the second quarter fell to less than one-third of that imported in the last quarter of 1950, and the quantity of butter to less than one-half ; grain imports, however, increased, partly owing to government stockpiling. Among the raw materials, coal imports increased by 80 per cent in the second quarter of 1951 ; imports of mineral oils increased slightly. Imports of raw materials for the light industries, on the other hand—wool, cotton, hides and skins and rubber—declined sharply in volume, reflecting the expectations of further price declines and the recession in the consumer goods industries. For the same reasons imports of wool yarns and fabrics fell by more than 60 per cent in value and imports of cotton yarns and fabrics by one-third.

This pattern of reductions, with the main weight falling on the more expensive foodstuffs and raw materials for light industry, was the result partly of the deflationary policy and partly of the deliberate operation of the government's import licensing system : it provides an interesting example of the effectiveness of direct controls when supported by indirect fiscal measures.

The figures below show that, by countries, the western German import cuts were distributed so as to fall on a relatively small group of members of the European Payments Union : the six countries listed accounted for the whole of the decline in total western German imports from all sources between the first and second quarters.

Decline in Exports to Western Germany in the Second Quarter, 1951

	$ million (Current prices)	As a percentage of exports in the first quarter	
		To Germany	To all countries
France	38	51	4
Denmark	16	43	8
Italy	15	39	4
Belgium	20	39	3
Switzerland	9	39	4
Netherlands	15	23	3

The reductions in exports to western Germany were particularly serious for the textile industries of Belgium, the Netherlands and Italy, which, as already stated, were suffering from depressed conditions at home. For France, on the other hand, the effects of the cuts in western German imports were of very little consequence, as the decline occurred mainly in exports of raw materials and semi-manufactures which were diverted to home consumption, partly by deliberate government restrictions. The fall in western German imports of meat from Denmark and the Netherlands was mitigated to some extent by increased exports to France and Italy within the framework of the import policy of those two countries, which was designed to restrain home market prices. Some diversion occurred too, in exports of Danish butter to France, to Italy and to the United Kingdom. Although there was for all the exporting countries concerned some possibility of diversion from the German to another market, this diversion in some cases took place at the cost of lower prices.

Overseas Trade and the Balance of Payments

Whereas intra-European trade, owing to the large cut in German imports, increased only moderately

[1] By the end of September, Belgium's cumulative credit balance already exceeded its quota in the Union by over $80 million. Although surpluses in excess of the quota should normally be settled entirely in gold, Belgium has agreed to a special arrangement whereby gold payments by the Union during the rest of the year would be limited to a specified amount, and the remainder of the clearing surpluses would be covered by new credits extended by Belgium to the E.P.U.

[2] Later, in October, more drastic measures to restrict exports and capital inflow were announced.

in value in the second quarter and seems to have remained nearly constant in volume, the volume of European imports from overseas appears to have risen by about 6 or 7 per cent [1] and the volume of exports to countries outside Europe still more. Owing to the further deterioration in the terms of trade with overseas countries, the value of imports rose more than the value of exports and the trade deficit was about 300 million dollars, or some 30 per cent higher than in the previous quarter.

As mentioned earlier, the increase in the value of European imports from overseas was concentrated mainly on coal, mineral oil, timber, grains and sugar ; imports of wool, cotton, hides and rubber declined. Geographically, the increase was concentrated on the Western Hemisphere. Imports of grain, coal and cotton from the United States were higher ; so were imports of timber and grain from Canada. More sugar, meat and mineral oil came from Latin America. The total volume of imports from the sterling area declined, mainly as a result of a decrease in wool and rubber imports.

Exports to all overseas areas increased, but by widely differing amounts : exports to Canada rose by 50 per cent in value, to Latin America by 25 per cent, and to the United States by only 10 per cent in value, which implies that the increase in volume must have been very slight ; exports to the United States of food and consumer goods, particularly textiles, declined.

As a result of these developments, it was the overseas trade deficit with the dollar area and not, as in the first quarter, that with the overseas sterling area, which worsened the most : the deficit with the overseas sterling area was even somewhat smaller than in the preceding quarter. The figures given below trace the trend of Europe's import surplus during the three latest quarters : [2]

Millions of dollars

	United States	*Overseas sterling area*	*Other overseas countries*
1950.IV	299	49	74
1951.I.	286	413	237
1951.II	528	348	348

The deterioration of the continental European countries' balance was concentrated on their trade with the United States ; the rise in the United Kingdom's deficit resulted from increases in imports from Latin America, particularly of sugar from Cuba and the Dominican Republic.

The main change in the overseas balance of payments of European countries over the quarter was thus a rise in their deficit with the dollar area, owing either to direct transactions with the United States or to dollar transfers to other overseas countries. The United Kingdom's deficit with the United States remained negligible, while the deficit of other European countries, after allowing for military aid from the United States, rose from $723 million to $922 million.[3] This increase in Europe's direct deficit on goods and services with the United States brought it to the highest level recorded since the first quarter of 1950. At the same time, the second quarter of 1951 was marked by the re-emergence of net dollar transfers from Europe to other countries, presumably mostly in settlement of larger trade deficits with Latin America.

On the whole, aid under the European Recovery Programme was sufficient to finance Europe's dollar deficits both with the United States and with " third countries ", and there were even some additions to the gold and dollar reserves of most countries ; the exceptions were Italy and the Netherlands, both of which experienced a considerable drain on reserves, as shown in Table 10.

The outlook for Europe's dollar position in the near future remains very obscure. Part of the increase in the deficit in the second quarter was due to seasonal factors, and the position may tend to improve somewhat for this reason and also as the effect of recent price declines is registered in Europe's current import bill. Further, the continued rise in European export prices will bring in more foreign exchange per unit sold. On the other hand, there is a danger that in some instances European exports may lose their competitive activity, and home demand for both export and import goods is likely to grow stronger as production expands through the direct and indirect effects of rearmament. In the particular case of grain, imports from dollar sources are likely to increase in

[1] If intra-European trade, as it seems, has remained nearly constant, the increase of 4 per cent in the volume of imports from all sources implies an increase of about 7 per cent in imports from overseas (Table XVIII).

[2] The figures given for trade with the United States are balance-of-payments figures referring to the whole of Europe and excluding imports paid for out of military aid. Those for trade with other areas relate to the ten countries listed in Table XIX, and have been adjusted to an estimated f.o.b. basis.

[3] See Table XVI. Shipments of military aid under the Mutual Defense Assistance Program are included in " other European countries " in Table XVI, even when destined for the United Kingdom, as the country distribution of these shipments is not published.

Table 10

CHANGES IN GOLD AND DOLLAR HOLDINGS OF EUROPEAN COUNTRIES

Millions of current dollars

Country	Increase (+) or decrease (—) 1951		Amount of holdings at the end of 2nd quarter 1951
	First quarter	Second quarter	
United Kingdom [a]	+458	+109	3,867
Switzerland [b]	− 73	+ 25	1,843
France [c]	− 35	+ 41	733
Belgium-Luxembourg	− 11	+ 6	647
Italy	− 5	− 36	490
Netherlands	+ 3	− 58	420
Western Germany	+ 21	+114	354
Portugal	+ 17	+ 8	255
Sweden	+ 14	+ 10	221
Other European countries [d]	+ 22	+ 14	576
TOTAL	+411	+233	9,406

Sources : International Financial Statistics, International Monetary Fund, August 1951.

NOTE. — The figures refer to the official gold holdings and to holdings of United States dollar balances by governments and banks. Dollar balances held in the name of European business firms and individuals are excluded.

[a] Official holdings of gold and United States and Canadian dollars.

[b] Excluding gold held by the Bank for International Settlements.

[c] Excluding gold holdings of the Stabilization Fund.

[d] Austria, Denmark, Finland, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Norway, Spain and Turkey. Comparable figures for holdings of eastern European countries are not available.

view of shorter wheat crops in western Europe, poor harvest prospects in Argentina and the increase in the number of pigs in several European countries, while coal imports from the United States will probably need to increase further before European supply and demand are brought into balance. In addition, the outlook is worsened by the recrudescence of speculative forces against some of the leading European currencies, which tend to bring hidden drains on gold and dollar reserves.

Dollar deficits in western Europe therefore seem likely to continue and may well increase, while the way in which they will be financed in the final year of the European Recovery Programme remains uncertain. All that is known at the moment is that the United States administration will have at its disposal for aid to European countries in the fiscal year 1951/52 a total of about $6 billion, of which slightly more than $1 billion is authorized for economic aid with the faculty of transferring up to $500 million more from military to economic aid. Moreover, some part of the funds assigned for military aid may be expended not in the form of direct deliveries of military equipment from the United States but through orders placed in one European country for delivery to another, which would serve to provide additional dollars for overseas payments. The total amount of dollar funds available through United States aid programmes for financing European imports need not therefore necessarily fall far short of the $1.8 billion allotted in 1950/51, but whether these funds will suffice to cover dollar deficits without severe strain in the months ahead remains to be seen. But the relative scarcity or plenty of dollars in particular countries will depend very much on the distribution of United States aid : if the precedent set a year ago is followed, the United Kingdom will get no direct economic aid and may also, because of the scale of the British domestic rearmament programme, be in a worse position to profit by " offshore " sales of military equipment against dollars than countries such as western Germany and Italy which still have unused capacity.[1]

[1] The recent decline in primary prices, although beneficial to most European countries, will tend to affect adversely the dollar position of the sterling area as a whole and thus that of the United Kingdom. In fact, the gold and dollar deficit of the sterling area in the third quarter reached the highest level recorded since 1947, $638 million, against surpluses of $360 million and $54 million, respectively, during the first two quarters of 1951. Although no doubt affected by the change in the terms of trade of the overseas sterling area countries and by a large volume of dollar imports, this heavy deficit was partly due to seasonal or non-recurring factors, such as high expenditure by British tourists in Europe, smaller wool exports from the overseas sterling area, and exceptional dollar payments reported to have been made by the United Kingdom to some countries. On the other hand, it is said that the replacement of Persian oil by dollar oil will, if it continues, involve extra dollar payments at an annual rate of $350 million.

LONG-TERM TRENDS IN EUROPEAN AGRICULTURE

Most European countries are aiming at a substantial increase in agricultural output as part of their post-war reconstruction and development. In western Europe, after a fairly rapid post-war recovery, agriculture has been assigned an important part in the 25 per cent increase in over-all production which the O.E.E.C. countries have set as their target for the next five years. The current five-year development plans of eastern European countries, even though they lay heavy emphasis on industrialization, call for an expansion of 50 per cent or more in the gross output of agriculture by the end-year.[1] In the Soviet Union, where, in spite of the great progress made by industry, more than half the population still earns its livelihood from the soil, the improvement and expansion of agriculture have been recognized from the first of the Five-year Plans in 1929 as essential to the country's economic progress and continue to be emphasized in its post-war planning.

It remains to be seen how far these various plans will be achieved, the critical question probably being whether or not the efforts made since the war to improve the techniques and conditions of exploitation have been sufficient to bear fruit within the near future. If so, the result will be a marked change from the record of the past four decades, which the present article reviews briefly as background for further studies of European agriculture. The general characteristics of the past development are already fairly well known, but the attempt is made here to give quantitative expression to the trends in Europe as a whole and in different regions of the continent and, in particular, to overcome the statistical difficulties arising from the sweeping boundary changes which followed each of the two great wars during this period. Even for purposes of this limited objective (which excludes any systematic attempt to analyse causes or to appraise the adequacy or the efficiency with which resources were used) the information available for this large number of countries over an extended period of time is not sufficient to permit very comprehensive or refined measurements. The analysis consequently runs in terms of relatively simple measures, such as the area of land devoted to different agricultural uses, yields and output of major crops, and livestock numbers. Even this relatively simple approach requires occasional reservations as to the reliability or comparability of the figures.

Europe west of the Soviet Union is here divided into three main regions, designated as western, Mediterranean, and eastern Europe ;[2] data are also given as far as they are available for the Soviet Union. This division is based partly on differences in climate and geography, which tend to become somewhat less favourable to agricultural production as one moves south or east from western Europe, but largely also on differences in the general level of economic development, with which differences in agricultural technology and efficiency are closely related. The statistical difficulties arising out of the changing frontiers (and, hence, the changing territorial coverage of statistics) of the states or areas included in these regions have been met by the adjustment of the statistics for periods preceding each of the two wars to conform to the new post-war boundaries in each case.[3] Thus, the main tables on crops and livestock give data for the period before World War I adjusted

[1] In several instances the goals have recently been revised sharply upwards. The increases now planned in the gross output of agriculture, with the original objectives in parentheses where revisions have been made, are as follows : Bulgaria, 57 per cent above 1948 by 1953 ; Czechoslovakia, 53 per cent (originally 37 per cent) above 1948 by 1953 ; Hungary, 54 per cent (originally 35 per cent) above 1949 by 1954 ; Poland, 50 per cent (originally 36 per cent) above 1949 by 1955 ; Rumania, 88 per cent above 1950 by 1955.

[2] The principal countries included in each region are listed in Table 1. See also Appendix A.

[3] These adjustments are made possible by the fact that agricultural statistics are usually compiled for rather small administrative units within each country. Most national statistical offices have, in fact, themselves published after each war estimates adjusting their pre-war agricultural statistics to the new boundaries, and these adjustments have been utilized here in conjunction with basic data regularly published by the International Institute of Agriculture and, more recently, by the Food and Agriculture Organization. Unfortunately, adjustments of the nature indicated cannot be made for exports and imports, which necessarily relate to the whole territory of each country and change in geographic coverage as frontiers change ; it is thus impossible to combine, for the period under review, production and trade statistics so as to show changes in supplies available on a comparable basis. For further details, see Appendix A.

Table 1

LAND UTILIZATION IN 1938

Percentages

Country	Permanent grass	Arable land	Area under				
	as percentage of agricultural area		Grains	Rotation meadow and other feed crops	Potatoes and vegetables	Industrial crops	Fallow
			as percentage of arable land				
Eastern Europe							
Bulgaria	7	90	68	6	5	9	11
Czechoslovakia	28	70	59	20	14	4	1
Finland	24	76	37	52	4	—	6
Hungary	21	74	73	15	7	2	2
Poland	25	73	63	10	17	2	6
Rumania	24	73	84	5	4	4	4
Yugoslavia	43	52	82	5	6	2	5
Total	27	70	70	11	10	3	5
Western Europe							
Austria (1936)	52	45	58	26	12	2	1
Belgium	39	58	56	21	15	9	—
Denmark	13	86	51	42	3	1	1
France	34	60	50	29	11	2	8
Germany	28	63	59	18	16	3	2
Ireland	69	31	26	63	10	2	—
Netherlands	56	41	57	11	19	11	—
Norway	18	82	22	69	7	—	1
Sweden	22	77	41	47	4	1	6
Switzerland (1937)	76	23	24	64	10	1	—
United Kingdom	73	26	43	43	8	3	3
Total	42	54	51	29	12	3	5
Mediterranean Europe							
Greece (1935–1938)	43	46	60	3	6	6	25
Italy (1937)	28	62	53	19	11	2	15
Portugal (1939)	31	51	53	..	11	..	..
Spain (1935)	50	40	53	6	9	1	32
Total	41	48	54	11	10	2	24
Total Europe (excluding U.S.S.R., Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania)	37	57	59	18	10	3	9

Sources : International Yearbooks of Agricultural Statistics, 1938/39 and 1939/40, International Institute of Agriculture, Rome, and national statistics.
NOTE. — For a definition of the terms used in this table, see Appendix A, Section C.

to the frontiers set after that war, along with the statistics for the 1920's and the 1930's ; data for the 1930's are also shown for the areas defined by the frontiers resulting from World War II, together with the statistics for the most recent years. By linking the two sets of figures together, index numbers over the forty-year period have been derived for acreage, yields and production of crops and for livestock numbers in respect of each of the regions as if no territorial changes had taken place.

1. Land Utilization

The General Pattern in 1938

Some of the most striking differences in agricultural production in the different parts of Europe are revealed by the following summary figures of land utilization in 1938.

Land Utilization in 1938

Millions of hectares

Area under	Western Europe	Eastern Europe	Mediterranean Europe	U.S.S.R.
Grains	30	41	18	102
Potatoes and vegetables	7	6	3	9
Industrial crops	2	2	1	11
Rotation meadows and fodder	17	7	4	14
Permanent grass	45	22	29	400 [a]
Vineyards, orchards, etc.	3	3	8	..
Total, excluding unspecified crops and fallow land, etc.	106	81	63	..

[a] Described as "potential" in Soviet sources.

This distribution shows the relatively strong emphasis on animal husbandry in western Europe and on cereal production in the other regions. Compared with eastern Europe, the total agricultural area in the west was one-third greater, but the area under grain was one-fourth smaller—a difference which, however, was more than offset by higher grain yields in western Europe.[1] The area under temporary grass and fodder crops, on the other hand, was three times as much and that under permanent grass twice as much in western as in eastern Europe, partly reflecting the greater density of livestock in the west and partly differences in feeding practices in the two regions. Apart from the relatively large surface under permanent grass,[2] Mediterranean Europe was like eastern Europe in devoting the major part of its sown area to cereals ; but the distinctive feature of the Mediterranean region was the large amount of land taken up by vineyards, orchards and olive groves, from which a substantial part of the food supply is obtained.

The dominant role of grain production is also seen in the Soviet Union, where the land surface under grain took up by far the greater part of the sown area and was greater than in all the rest of Europe put together, although industrial crops also played a large role compared with other crops. The area under temporary grass and fodder in the Soviet Union was small, while the vast area of permanent grass is not directly comparable with that in the rest of Europe, since much of it is of low quality and only of potential usefulness.

The general characteristics of land use distinguishing the various regions are found fairly systematically in the individual countries within each region. As may be seen from the data for 1938 given in Table 1,[3] the predominance of grass and fodder was almost universal among western European countries. Most of them had a very high share of their total agricultural area under permanent grass, and in Denmark, Norway and Sweden, where this share was low, a relatively large part of the arable land was devoted to rotation

[1] See Table 4.

[2] Consisting partly of mountainous areas unsuitable for other agricultural uses and partly of considerable areas of rough grazing land, especially in Spain.

[3] In Table 1, the total agricultural area is divided into its two main components, permanent grass on the one hand, and arable land (that is, land under the plough) on the other. (A comparatively small residue is devoted to vineyards, orchards, etc., as may be seen in Table 2.) That part which is arable is further distributed in the table into five main categories of use. This grouping encounters some difficulty, as national classifications differ and in some cases have changed through time ; nor can it be assumed that the original statistics are always based on accurate and full returns. The greatest uncertainty probably attaches to the area under permanent grass, since the distribution between grassland used for agricultural purposes and other non-agricultural land is frequently difficult to draw, while the quality of grassland varies widely from rich meadows to rough grazing. The definition of fallow land also gives rise to difficulty, but in most European countries it accounts for only a small part of the area. The fact that the same land may be successively put to different uses in the course of one year is a further source of difficulty, particularly in Italy and other Mediterranean countries where the climate favours such changes.

Table 2

CHANGES IN LAND UTILIZATION IN SELECTED COUNTRIES

Thousand hectares

Country	Year	Total territory	Total agricultural area	Fruit trees, vineyards and bush crops	Permanent grass	Arable land					
						Total	Grains	Rotation meadow and other feed crops	Potatoes and vegetables	Industrial crops	Fallow
		(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Bulgaria	1913	10,314	3,710	77	347	3,286	2,293	187	88	47	671
	1927		3,891	106	310	3,475	2,469	223	109	153	521
	1938		4,560	170	308	4,082	2,777	271	204	350	480
	1947	11,084	4,537	315	251	3,971	2,710	480	150	350	..
Czechoslovakia	1914	14,050	..	..	..	5,876	3,808	860	825	332	51
	1927		8,655	165	2,575	5,915	3,211	1,320	810	368	196
	1938		8,355	175	2,326	5,854	3,533	1,180	821	238	71
	1949	12,783	7,444	204	1,964	5,144	2,851	1,316	637	266	74
Finland	1911	34,848	2,837	5	959	1,873	760	744	130	7	232
	1927		3,361	6	1,195	2,160	816	1,027	83	8	192
	1938		3,454	10	837	2,607	960	1,365	97	8	145
	1949	30,545	3,307	10	842	2,455	910	1,278	97	19	107
Hungary	1915	9,295	7,489	311	1,671	5,507	4,028	760	350	137	..
	1927		7,530	323	1,680	5,527	4,000	774	306	121	246
	1938		7,560	339	1,610	5,611	4,119	848	393	117	104
	1948		7,320	308	1,546	5,466	3,880	630	461	448	44
Poland	1909-13	38,864	25,175	500	6,367	18,308	10,877	1,114	2,683	279	3,325
	1927		25,184	510	6,366	18,308	10,772	1,389	2,678	382	2,781
	1938		25,585	552	6,476	18,557	11,693	1,877	3,204	409	1,171
	1938	31,173	20,864	500	3,885	16,479	10,104	2,368	2,962	348	697
	1947		18,179	194	3,622	14,363	6,747	1,860	2,058	300	3,397
Yugoslavia	1927	24,850	11,319	565	4,361	6,393	5,264	261	365	123	379
	1938		14,438	667	6,219	7,552	6,186	356	428	184	398
	1949	25,688	13,849	584	5,899	7,366	5,157	636	468	436	669
Austria	1911	8,387	4,274	117	2,259	1,898	1,172	444	192	25	65
	1927		4,367	124	2,316	1,927	1,118	480	207	34	68
	1936		4,353	135	2,246	1,972	1,152	514	237	45	22
	1950		4,177	93	2,328	1,756	884	616	202	40	14
Belgium	1911	3,050	1,957	88	518	1,351	757	256	229	96	9
	1927		1,824	67	526	1,231	709	229	189	103	—
	1938		1,833	74	715	1,044	585	216	154	90	—
	1950		1,795	67	784	944	531	188	130	93	—

	1950		1,795	67	784	944	531	188	130	93	—
Denmark	1912	4,293	3,106	3	483	2,620	1,243	1,077	82	37	170
	1927		3,053	5	424	2,624	1,294	1,092	85	45	84
	1938		3,090	7	409	2,674	1,351	1,127	90	40	33
	1950		3,087	12	401	2,674	1,338	1,068	118	85	9
France	1910	55,100	37,672	2,860	10,234	24,578	13,983	5,274	2,282	396	2,638
	1927		35,908	2,355	11,367	22,186	11,041	5,308	2,221	339	3,278
	1938		34,535	2,112	11,691	20,732	10,467	5,946	2,212	387	1,719
	1949		32,913	2,166	12,238	18,509	8,666	6,078	1,845	674	1,246
Germany	1913	47,077	29,731	617	7,628	21,486	12,935	3,683	2,998	578	1,153
	1927		29,293	734	8,002	20,557	11,909	3,944	3,014	520	1,009
	1938		28,537	858	8,513	19,166	11,402	3,609	3,057	663	357
of which western zones	1938	24,529	14,575	506	5,577	8,492	5,066	1,863	1,270	249	34
	1950		14,203	559	5,652	7,992	4,406	1,990	1,251	290	55
Ireland	1911	6,890	4,934	3	3,419	1,512	365	944	198	5	—
	1927		4,922	3	3,427	1,492	326	990	166	10	—
	1938		4,713	3	3,254	1,456	373	921	140	22	—
	1950		4,688	5	3,108	1,575	490	897	157	30	—
Netherlands	1911	3,267	2,176	70	1,212	894	461	92	239	86	5
	1927		2,282	83	1,273	926	438	111	221	140	2
	1938	3,299	2,409	90	1,336	983	563	104	190	107	3
	1949	3,380	2,459	94	1,326	1,039	489	101	244	197	6
Norway	1907	30,890	1,112	10	361	741	168	498	64	—	11
	1927		1,022	10	252	760	184	519	51	—	4
	1938		1,046	9	188	849	190	585	59	..	5
	1949		1,069	18	195	856	152	612	68	..	4
Sweden	1911	41,035	5,001	45	1,306	3,650	1,635	1,377	202	31	361
	1927		4,787	50	923	3,814	1,669	1,596	186	41	316
	1938		4,865	32	1,091	3,742	1,540	1,760	158	51	220
	1949		4,621	23	871	3,727	1,367	1,827	134	191	177
United Kingdom	1911	24,176	19,307	104	12,803	6,400	2,800	2,776	630	36	133
	1927		19,543	121	13,603	5,819	2,416	2,567	496	134	174
	1938		19,563	125	14,320	5,118	2,194	2,179	408	172	150
	1950		19,518	144	12,089	7,285	3,347	2,880	706	225	109
Italy	1910	28,660	20,773	1,508	5,580	13,685	7,330	2,538	1,347	152	2,318
	1927	30,870	22,227	2,243	6,974	13,010	7,398	2,193	1,341	228	1,851
	1937		21,111	2,308	5,799	13,004	6,901	2,500	1,374	308	1,919
	1950	29,376	20,488	2,387	5,070	13,031	6,922	2,356	1,300	357	2,060

Sources : International Yearbooks of Agricultural Statistics, IIA, Rome ; *Yearbooks of Food and Agricultural Statistics*, FAO, Washington ; and national statistics. For details, see Appendix A, Section D.

NOTE. — With the exception of Italy, pre-World War I figures relate to post-World War I territory. For Poland and western Germany, the data for 1938 are also shown on present boundaries. For an explanation of territorial adjustments and for a definition of terms, see Appendix A, Sections A and C.

meadows and fodder crops.[1] The main exception to the predominance of grain in eastern Europe was Finland, where the utilization of agricultural land conformed more to the pattern of its Scandinavian neighbours. Yugoslavia also formed something of an exception, since its extensive mountainous areas are suitable mainly for grazing ; on the other hand, that part of its arable land under temporary grass or fodder was exceptionally low even in comparison with other eastern European countries.

Potatoes and vegetables took up, on the average, around 10 per cent of total arable land in 1938 in each of the three regions, but the variations from country to country within each region were considerable. The highest shares are shown for those countries in the great potato belt running from the Low Countries to Poland and Czechoslovakia, the climate in the more northerly and the more southerly countries of Europe being less suited to this crop. In most of Europe west of the Soviet Union industrial crops took up only a minor part of the arable area, the main exceptions being tobacco in Bulgaria and Greece and oil seeds and flax in Belgium and the Netherlands.

Changes in Pattern of Land Use

An examination of the changes in land utilization shown in Table 2 reveals that the contrast between western and eastern Europe has tended to sharpen since the first World War, particularly up to the end of the 1930's ; during the past decade the movements have been more diverse and more difficult to characterize. In western Europe the principal shifts may be summarized as in the table at the top of the following column.

Up to the outbreak of the second World War the area under cereals in western Europe declined by almost 6 million hectares, or about one-sixth. The greater part of this decline was in France, where large amounts of very poor land in the south-west and in the Alpine region were withdrawn from cultivation and either turned into grassland or abandoned.[2]

[1] It may be noted, however, that on the basis of the 1938 figures in Table 1, permanent grass, rotation meadows and fodder crops played a smaller role in Germany than in other countries of the western European group, and that its over-all pattern of land use was strikingly similar to that in Czechoslovakia, which placed rather less emphasis on cereals than other countries of the eastern European group. The western zones of Germany taken separately conform more closely to the western European pattern.

[2] At the same time, French vineyards declined by about half a million hectares.

Changes in Land Utilization in Western Europe

Millions of hectares

Area under	1911 to 1938	1938 to 1950	
		United Kingdom	Other western Europe
Grains	−5.7	+1.2	−3.0
Potatoes and vegetables	−0.4	+0.3	−0.4
Industrial crops	+0.3	+0.1	+0.6
Rotation meadows and fodder	+0.5	+0.7	+0.3
Fallow land	−2.0	—	−0.5
Total arable land	−7.4	+2.2	−2.9
Permanent grass	+3.5	−2.2	+0.4
Vineyards, orchards, etc.	−0.5	—	+0.1
Total agricultural land	−4.3	—	−2.4

A similar development on a smaller scale occurred in Germany. The United Kingdom also contributed to the decline in grain acreage, continuing the shift to permanent grass which had been under way since about 1870. While the total area under permanent grass or temporary grass and fodder crops thus increased in western Europe up to 1938, the changes in France and Germany were chiefly reflected in the decline of more than 4 million hectares in the total agricultural area.[3]

During and since the second World War, changes in the United Kingdom have fundamentally differed from those dominant in the rest of western Europe : the ploughed area in the United Kingdom in 1950 was 2 million hectares greater than in 1938, more than at any time in the period considered, most of the increase going to grain and to temporary grass and other fodder crops. In other western European countries, taken collectively, the decline in the area under grain continued. The greater part of this change was again in France, although it is even more remarkable that in western Germany the area under cereals fell by 660,000 hectares, or 13 per cent, in spite of the great influx of population. The reduction in the grain area in western Europe was offset to a small extent by a sharp rise in the area under industrial crops and temporary grass or fodder, especially in France, the Netherlands and Sweden, but the greater

[3] It must be remembered, however, that much of this land was of low productivity and, as may be seen in Table 2, that the decline in agricultural area was partly offset by the utilization of land which, under earlier farming methods, had been left fallow.

Table 3

SOWN AREA OF THE U.S.S.R.

Million hectares

Year	Grains	Potatoes and vegetables	Industrial crops	Rotation meadow and other feed crops	TOTAL
Post-World War I boundaries					
1913	94–103 [a]	4	4½–5½ [a]	2	105–114 [a]
1920	87	5	4	1	97
1928	92	8	9	4	113
1938	102	9	11	14	137
Post-World War II boundaries					
1940	111	10	12	18	151
1950 Plan	*106*	*13*	*12*	*28*	*158*
1950 Actual	102½	11	..	21	146*

[a] The higher figures are those given in the First Five-year Plan (1929) ; but more recent Soviet publications show the lower figure. See Appendix A, Section D.

part of the land withdrawn from grain seems to have been left uncultivated.[1]

It is more difficult to obtain an over-all picture of changes in land utilization in eastern Europe, partly because of the great frontier changes that have taken place in the area, and partly because the statistics relating to the past are generally poorer than those for western Europe.[2] It is, however, clear that the tendency was in the opposite direction to that in the west and that between the wars the area under cereals increased by about 4 million hectares. This increase represented an expansion of the agricultural area rather than an encroachment on other forms of agriculture ; it does not appear to have been associated with any substantial changes in other forms of arable farming, except that in Finland there was a sharp increase in the area of temporary grass and root crops.

As the result of the destruction caused by the second World War and the population movements which followed, the area under cereals in eastern Europe was 2 million hectares less in 1950 than before the war. It is not clear whether this area is now increasing or decreasing : in some countries the increase from the low post-war grain acreage continues, while in others the area devoted to cereals is being reduced as a matter of economic policy. Significant increases have taken place in the acreage of industrial crops under the influence of government policy, but their share in total agricultural area is relatively small and does not appreciably affect the surface available for other crops. It is particularly interesting to note that the cultivation of sugar beet, which contracted severely in the 1930's, has again expanded.

The principal changes in land utilization in the Soviet Union during the past several decades have been the expansion of the area actively cultivated, combined with less emphasis on grain production in favour of greater diversification of crops. Soil and climate conditions make by far the greater part of the huge territory of the Soviet Union unsuitable for agriculture, and the expansion of the cultivated area encounters serious difficulties either because of the deficiency or uncertainty of rainfall in semi-arid regions or because of the heavy expenditure required to prepare the land for cultivation in swamp or forest country. Only about one-third of the estimated agricultural area,[3] or some 10 per cent of the total

[1] The care with which the figures on total agricultural area must be interpreted is illustrated by the fact that, when rationing of feeding-stuffs was introduced in the United Kingdom during the war, the area recorded increased as a result of more complete returns.

[2] In Poland, for instance, the official statistics assumed for about twenty years that no change in the arable area took place. Reliable figures were obtained only for certain categories of land utilization. For the Mediterranean region, the data available do not suffice to permit any analysis of trends in land use, although some remarks based on Table 4 are made in section 2 of this article.

[3] The total potential agricultural area, about 30 per cent of the national territory, may be put at about 650 million hectares, including meadows and rough grazing land. The potentially arable part is estimated at about 230 million hectares on the basis of 1938 boundaries and 245 million hectares within present boundaries.

Table

AREA, PRODUCTION AND YIELDS

Region and period		Area (*millions of hectares*)							
		Wheat	Rye	Barley	Oats	Maize	Total grains [a]	Potatoes	Sugar beet
Eastern Europe									
1909–1913	Pre-World War I boundaries	7.0	1.7	2.2	2.3	6.2	19.4	0.8	0.2
1909–1913	Post-World War I boundaries [b]	9.5	7.9	4.8	6.2	7.1	35.5	3.8	0.5
1924–1928		9.6	8.2	4.7	5.2	8.1	35.8	4.0	0.7
1934–1938		11.2	8.5	4.6	5.0	10.0	39.3	4.6	0.4
1934–1938	Post-World War II boundaries	10.6	9.1	4.3	5.3	8.7	37.9	4.9	0.7
1949–1950		10.7	8.4	4.0	4.8	7.7	35.5	4.6	1.0
Western Europe									
1909–1913	Pre-World War I boundaries	10.9	10.6	4.7	13.6	0.8	40.5	7.3	1.2
1909–1913	Post-World War I boundaries	9.8	8.1	3.6	11.7	0.5	33.7	5.7	0.9
1924–1928		8.4	6.8	3.5	10.5	0.4	29.7	5.6	0.9
1934–1938		9.2	6.2	3.6	9.1	0.4	28.6	5.5	1.1
1934–1938	Post-World War II boundaries	8.3	3.5	2.8	7.7	0.4	22.7	4.0	0.8
1949–1951		7.4	2.8	3.2	6.6	0.4	20.3	3.6	1.0
Mediterranean Europe									
1909–1913	Pre-World War I boundaries	9.5	1.3	1.9	1.3	2.5	16.5	0.6	0.1
1909–1913	Post-World War I boundaries	9.6	1.3	1.9	1.3	2.6	16.6	0.6	0.1
1924–1928		10.1	1.1	2.3	1.5	2.5	17.4	0.7	0.2
1934–1938		11.0	0.9	2.4	1.6	2.6	18.4	0.9	0.2
1934–1938	Post-World War II boundaries	10.9	0.9	2.4	1.6	2.6	18.3	0.9	0.2
1949–1950		10.3	1.1	2.2	1.6	2.4	17.6	0.9	0.2
Total Europe (excluding Russia–U.S.S.R.)									
1909–1913	Pre-World War I boundaries	27.4	13.6	8.8	17.2	9.4	76.4	8.6	1.4
1909–1913	Post-World War I boundaries [b]	28.9	17.2	10.3	19.1	10.2	85.7	10.0	1.5
1924–1928		28.1	16.1	10.5	17.2	11.0	82.9	10.2	1.8
1934–1938		31.4	15.6	10.6	15.7	13.0	86.3	11.1	1.7
1934–1938	Post-World War II boundaries	29.8	13.5	9.4	14.6	11.7	79.0	9.8	1.7
1949–1950		28.3	12.2	9.5	12.9	10.5	73.4	9.2	2.1

Sources: International Yearbooks of Agricultural Statistics, IIA, Rome; *Yearbooks of Food and Agricultural Statistics*, FAO, Washington; and national statistics. For details, see Appendix A, Section D.

territory, is regarded as potentially arable, the greater and better part of which is the rich black-soil area of the southern and central region west of the Volga River. Of the potentially arable part, moreover, only about 60 per cent was actually under crops in 1938, roughly one-fifth being left fallow and another one-fifth remaining uncultivated because of the poor quality of the land. Great efforts were made during the last pre-war decade, however, to enlarge the sown area, and in 1938 the total seems to have been some 20 or 30 per cent greater than it had been in 1913 within the same boundaries. The frontier changes resulting from the second World War added roughly 10 per cent, on the basis of the area sown before the war in the acquired territories, but the war itself brought a drastic reduction in the area effectively cultivated. The first post-war Five-year Plan aimed at restoring and expanding the sown area by 1950 to a point

4

OF MAJOR CROPS

PRODUCTION (*millions of tons*)								YIELDS (*quintals per hectare*)						
Wheat	Rye	Barley	Oats	Maize	Total grains [a]	Potatoes	Sugar beet	Wheat	Rye	Barley	Oats	Maize	Potatoes	Sugar beet
8.6	1.9	2.6	2.3	9.1	24.5	6.1	4.1	12.2	11.1	11.9	10.0	14.8	79	242
11.4	8.8	5.8	6.3	10.2	42.5	32.2	11.7	12.0	11.1	12.1	10.3	14.3	86	240
10.6	8.7	5.0	5.6	9.9	39.7	38.2	14.9	11.0	10.6	10.6	10.8	12.2	97	223
13.4	9.9	5.0	5.8	13.5	47.7	51.1	9.7	12.0	11.7	10.9	11.7	13.5	110	236
14.1	12.2	5.9	7.5	12.3	52.0	66.1	18.2	13.3	13.4	13.9	14.3	14.1	135	266
13.3	11.3	4.9	6.2	7.7	43.4	50.2	19.6	12.5	13.5	12.1	13.0	10.0	108	205
17.0	17.2	8.5	22.7	0.9	66.4	83.7	32.9	15.6	16.3	18.1	16.7	12.0	115	277
15.6	13.8	6.8	20.4	0.6	57.3	70.0	26.6	15.9	17.2	19.0	17.5	12.5	123	284
13.8	10.3	6.6	17.9	0.5	49.1	71.0	24.0	16.4	15.2	18.8	17.0	13.3	127	258
17.5	10.6	7.5	16.7	0.9	53.2	85.5	33.0	19.0	17.0	20.9	18.3	19.7	155	292
15.2	6.1	5.6	14.0	0.7	41.6	58.1	24.3	18.4	17.4	20.5	18.0	16.7	146	289
16.0	5.6	7.5	12.5	0.4	42.0	59.2	30.0	21.7	20.1	23.2	19.0	11.7	162	315
9.2	1.0	2.0	1.1	3.7	17.0	4.9	2.7	9.7	7.7	10.7	8.2	14.8	85	299
9.3	1.0	2.0	1.1	3.7	17.1	5.2	2.7	9.7	7.7	10.7	8.2	14.6	86	299
10.1	0.9	2.4	1.3	3.6	18.3	5.5	4.2	10.1	8.8	10.5	8.4	14.4	80	230
12.9	0.9	2.9	1.4	4.3	22.4	8.4	5.0	11.7	9.4	12.4	9.1	16.5	92	247
12.9	0.9	2.8	1.4	4.3	22.2	8.3	5.0	11.5	9.4	12.0	9.0	16.6	93	247
11.8	0.8	2.1	1.2	3.2	19.2	7.1	5.8	11.5	7.8	9.8	7.6	13.4	77	259
34.8	20.1	13.1	26.0	13.7	107.9	94.7	39.6	12.7	14.7	15.0	15.1	14.6	110	274
36.2	23.6	14.6	27.8	14.5	116.8	107.4	41.0	12.5	13.7	14.2	14.5	14.3	107	271
34.5	20.0	14.0	24.7	14.0	107.1	114.7	43.1	12.3	12.4	13.3	14.4	12.7	112	242
43.8	21.4	15.5	24.0	18.6	123.3	145.0	47.7	14.0	13.7	14.6	15.3	14.3	131	273
42.2	19.1	14.4	22.9	17.2	115.9	132.5	47.5	14.2	14.2	15.4	15.7	14.8	135	275
41.1	17.7	14.5	19.9	11.3	104.6	116.4	55.4	14.5	14.5	15.4	15.4	10.8	126	260

NOTE. — For definition of regions and explanation of territorial adjustments, see Appendix A, Section A.
[a] Excluding unspecified grains. [b] Excluding Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania.

about 5 per cent greater than the comparable area before the war, but the actual results for the year left the total 3 per cent smaller. These changes in the sown area, together with its distribution by major crops, are summarized in Table 3.

It will be noted that, before the first World War, grain crops had taken up the overwhelmingly greater part—about 90 per cent—of the sown area. By 1938, the area devoted to cereals again equalled that in 1913, but its share in the total had fallen to three-fourths, all the increase in the sown area going into other crops, especially temporary grass and other fodder. The first post-war plan envisaged that the area under cereals would not be fully restored to the comparable pre-war total, and that fodder crops in particular would be increased still more, but the cereals area in 1950 remained somewhat smaller than planned and there was a considerable short-fall in the area

sown to grass and other fodder. It must be remembered also that the two- to threefold increase over the period in the areas devoted to potatoes, vegetables and industrial crops, is more important than is indicated by data on land utilization alone, since the value of crops per hectare is much higher than in grain production ; the contributions of cotton-growing to the textile industries and of sunflowers to edible oil supplies have in the Soviet Union become particularly valuable.

2. Crop Yields

In western Europe, the decline which has been observed in the total area under cereals during the past forty years has been largely offset by increases in average yields. As may be seen in Tables 4 and 5, the area sown to wheat in western Europe declined by about 16 per cent during the period (allowing for territorial changes), and the area under cereals of all kinds by almost one-fourth, but wheat yields during the last two crop years averaged 40 per cent more than during the five-year period preceding the first World War, and the yields of other cereals were also substantially higher. These opposing trends in area and in yields are not unrelated, since the rise in productivity per hectare reflects not only technical progress, but also the withdrawal of marginal lands from production especially in France and Germany. The increase in yields appears to have been fairly sustained over the period : after a slow recovery from the effects of the war during the 1920's, increases were achieved in the following decade and again after the end of the second World War. Potato yields have likewise increased steadily over the entire period.

The changes in eastern Europe over the period as a whole, while more limited in scope, have produced results rather the opposite of those in western Europe. As has been seen, the area under cereals during the last two crop years averaged more than before the first World War, whereas yields, though already much lower than in western Europe, were further reduced on balance : moderate increases in rye and oats were more than outweighed by declines in wheat, barley and maize.[1] Tables 4 and 5 indicate that grain yields in eastern Europe recovered very slowly after the first World War, and that it was not until the late 1930's that they returned more or less to pre-war levels. The second World War brought a renewed decline which has still not been fully overcome, judged by the results of the last two crop years. The increases which were achieved during the inter-war period in potato yields have also been lost.

Developments in Mediterranean Europe have been different from those in the other two regions in that the results for 1949 and 1950 show increases compared with the years before the first World War, both in the total area sown to grain and in grain yields per hectare, especially in wheat, which is the most important cereal grown in the region. The whole of these increases was achieved, however, before 1939 : the area under cereals is still smaller than before the second World War, and, with the exception of maize, yields remain lower than in either of the other two regions, despite the progress achieved in wheat over the period as a whole.

In the Soviet Union, efforts to expand the sown area in the face of the serious natural obstacles described in the preceding section have been accompanied by heavy emphasis on the need to increase crop yields.[2] Such an increase has undoubtedly provided the greatest possibility of raising total agricultural output, since, historically, yields in the area of the Soviet Union were exceptionally low compared with those in other countries, partly because of relatively unfavourable natural conditions and partly because of the low level of agricultural technology. Before the revolution, grain yields averaged only about 8 to 8½ quintals per hectare,[3] and almost regained this level (7.8 quintals per hectare) in the period 1924–1928, following recovery from the civil war and before the collectivization of agriculture. Harvest results for subsequent years indicate that considerable progress has been made since the middle of the 1930's in raising yields ; but, as the data have been

[1] The decline has been especially marked in maize, but it must be borne in mind that weather conditions in 1949 and 1950 were very unfavourable in the principal maize-growing areas.

[2] " The most important task of agriculture in 1946–50 is the general improvement of crop yields and an increase in the gross harvest of agricultural produce to be effected by considerably improving farm methods and applying the latest achievements in agricultural science . . ." (extract from the law on the first post-war Five-year Plan).

[3] Both figures refer to 1913 and differ because of conflicting estimates of the total area sown to grain (see Table 3).

Table 5

INDEX NUMBERS OF AREA, PRODUCTION AND YIELDS OF MAJOR CROPS

1909–1913 = 100

Region	Area								Production								Yields						
	Wheat	Rye	Barley	Oats	Maize	Total grains	Potatoes	Sugar beet	Wheat	Rye	Barley	Oats	Maize	Total grains	Potatoes	Sugar beet	Wheat	Rye	Barley	Oats	Maize	Potatoes	Sugar beet
Eastern Europe																							
1924–1928 [a] . . .	101	104	97	84	114	101	105	137	92	99	86	89	97	93	119	127	92	95	88	105	85	113	93
1934–1938 [a] . . .	118	108	97	81	140	111	123	84	118	114	87	92	133	112	159	83	100	105	90	114	94	128	98
1949–1950	118	99	92	74	125	104	116	117	111	105	72	76	84	93	121	90	94	104	78	104	67	102	76
Western Europe																							
1924–1928	86	84	98	90	79	88	98	99	88	75	97	88	84	86	101	90	103	88	99	97	106	103	91
1934–1938	94	77	101	78	85	85	97	120	112	76	111	82	134	93	122	124	119	99	110	105	150	126	103
1949–1950	84	62	119	66	76	77	89	136	118	71	148	73	83	94	124	153	140	115	124	111	105	140	112
Mediterranean Europe																							
1924–1928	105	83	121	115	98	105	113	206	110	94	118	117	96	107	106	158	104	114	98	102	99	94	77
1934–1938	115	71	125	119	101	111	149	229	139	86	146	132	114	131	161	189	121	122	116	111	113	108	82
1949–1950	108	83	115	122	94	106	152	252	128	83	110	114	86	113	137	219	121	101	95	93	91	90	86
Total Europe (excl. Russia – U.S.S.R.)																							
1924–1928 [a] . . .	97	93	102	90	108	97	102	118	95	85	96	89	96	92	107	105	99	91	94	99	89	105	89
1934–1938 [a] . . .	108	91	103	82	128	101	110	115	121	91	106	86	128	106	135	116	112	100	103	106	100	122	101
1949–1950	103	83	104	73	115	94	103	141	117	85	107	75	84	95	119	136	114	102	103	104	73	114	95

NOTE. – Data for 1924–1928 and 1934-1938 were related to data for the base period on 1924–1938 boundaries. Data for 1949–1950 were related to 1934–1938 data on present boundaries and then linked to the index for 1934–1938.

[a] Excluding Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania.

computed on the " standing crop " basis which was introduced in 1933,[1] they do not provide any direct measure of the change compared with earlier periods. Estimated on this new basis, average grain yields were 12.1 quintals per hectare in 1950, an increase of 13 per cent over 1940 (10.7 per hectare) and of 25 per cent over the average for the period 1934–1938 (9.7), although only moderately higher than in the bumper year 1937 (11.5). These figures on yields, as well as the corresponding data on total grain production, are based on the weight of the standing crop at its fullest development, estimated by sampling methods usually about one week before the harvest. The estimates obtained in this way provide an indication of the maximum harvest which could be attained under ideal conditions, rather than a forecast of what the actual results will be. From the administrative point of view, the method is intended to provide an objective measurement of the potential harvest on each farm, facilitating the assignment of delivery quotas and payments for tractor and threshing services and at the same time providing an incentive to reduce losses attributable to bad management. The information released on the " gross harvest " is derived from these estimates, but with little or no allowance for actual harvesting losses. Subject to a considerable element of uncertainty, grain yields in the Soviet Union would seem to have risen by some 2 or 3 quintals per hectare, or by one-fourth to one-third, over the last forty years, the increase being concentrated in the second half of this period.

The net effect of the changes in grain yields over the last forty years has been to increase still more the wide gap which already separated the more favourably situated and more advanced countries of western Europe from the other regions of the continent. As may be seen in Table 4, yields per hectare in western Europe before the first World War ranged from 16 to 18 quintals for the principal grains other than maize, compared with some 10 to 12 quintals in eastern Europe and 8 to 11 quintals in Mediterranean Europe, while the average was lower still in Russia. By 1949 and 1950, yields in western Europe had risen further to around 19 to 23 quintals (again excluding maize) while eastern Europe had registered no increase beyond that attributable to the change in the boundaries of the region,[2] and Mediterranean Europe showed no improvement except in wheat. Even in the Soviet Union, despite the apparently large percentage rise in yields, the increase in terms of quintals per hectare was less than in western Europe and, at best, did little more than close the gap between Soviet yields and those in eastern and Mediterranean Europe.

Non-geographic Influences

Soil and climate conditions account for much of the wide discrepancies in yields between western Europe and the other regions,[3] but these discrepancies are also attributable in large measure to differences in the general economic environment, including the level of technical knowledge, availability of capital and economic policies. Some idea of the importance of these other factors may be gained by examining yields in regions which are broadly similar geographically, but differ in other respects. Data for this purpose are provided in Table 6, showing crop yields before the last war in different areas of Poland, characterized by a relatively unprogressive agriculture, and in near-by areas of Germany, possessing more advanced agricultural methods and greater capital resources. Although the best agricultural land of Poland is in its central provinces, yields in that area in the 1930's were substantially lower than in the provinces lying immediately to the west which had been under German control before the first World War, and the yields in western Poland were, in turn, very much lower than those in the adjacent areas of Germany. Moreover, crop yields in central Poland had improved only very moderately at best over the

[1] For a description of the method and a discussion of the problem of allowing for harvesting losses, see Appendix B. The same method was introduced in Bulgaria in 1950 (Decree of 5 May 1950, quoted in *Derjaven Vestrik*, No. 112, 13 May 1950). For Hungary it is stated that it will be used for the first time in connection with the 1951 harvest: see Central Statistical Office of Hungary, *Revue Statistique*, August 1951, " L'importance des prévisions sur la récolte et les expériences autour des prévisions sur la récolte de céréales en 1951 ", by André Rado.

[2] The two sets of data for the 1930's, the one on pre-World War II boundaries and the other on post-World War II boundaries, show the marked effect of the shifts in the boundaries of the region in tending to increase the figures for average yields in eastern Europe.

[3] Even sharper disparities of the order of 5 to 1 may be found within some of the larger countries, especially where the rate of economic progress in general has been low and the lack of new employment opportunities renders labour relatively immobile. These differences within countries may be illustrated as follows :

Wheat Yields (quintals per hectare)

Country	*Year*	*National average*	*Highest department or province*		*Lowest department or province*	
France	1938	19.4	Nord	35.1	Lot	6.1
Italy ..	1939	15.3	Lombardia .	27.5	Lucania ...	9.1
Spain..	1935	8.9	Guipúzcoa ..	18.2	Murcia	3.2

Table 6

CROP YIELDS IN INTER-WAR TERRITORY OF POLAND AND IN ADJACENT DISTRICTS OF GERMANY BEFORE AND AFTER THE FIRST WORLD WAR

Quintals per hectare

Region and districts	Period	Wheat	Rye	Barley	Oats	Potatoes	Sugar beet
Eastern Poland							
Wilno	1934–1938	7.5	7.9	7.4	7.7	99	—
Nowogródek	1934–1938	9.5	10.2	9.6	9.8	114	—
Polesie	1934–1938	9.2	10.2	8.2	9.0	112	—
Białystok	1934–1938	9.0	9.5	9.1	8.7	114	158
Central Poland [a]							
Lublin	1909–1913	11.1	10.8	12.0	10.1	120	190
	1934–1938	12.5	11.4	12.2	12.4	136	187
Kielce	1909–1913	12.8	10.8	12.2	9.9	96	171
	1934–1938	13.0	11.4	11.8	13.5	130	203
Łódz	1909–1913	10.4	10.5	11.4	9.3	90	189
	1934–1938	13.0	11.8	12.4	13.6	129	227
Warszawa	1909–1913	13.6	11.8	13.1	10.3	94	212
	1934–1938	11.0	10.7	12.6	12.8	126	206
Western Poland [a]							
Pomorze	1910–1913	22.7	16.5	21.9	19.4	142	281
	1934–1938	15.7	12.6	16.7	14.5	121	232
Poznań	1910–1913	22.0	18.1	21.5	19.8	152	285
	1934–1938	14.8	13.4	15.3	14.4	133	232
Sląsk	1909–1913	17.7	16.8	20.0	17.6	127	303
	1934–1938	15.8	14.8	16.3	15.3	134	228
Adjacent German districts [b]							
East Prussia	1909–1913	18.8	17.0	18.6	17.9	139	279
	1934–1938	18.2	16.5	19.8	18.5	165	309
Pomerania	1909–1913	25.3	18.0	22.9	21.0	153	298
	1934–1938	23.4	16.7	22.5	20.4	175	302
Silesia	1909–1913	21.1	17.5	22.2	21.3	142	314
	1934–1938	21.2	16.6	21.9	19.0	171	317

Sources: See Appendix A, Section D.

[a] The data for Polish Central Vojewødztwa before the first World War relate to the former Russian Provinces (Gubernia). The data for Pomorze and Poznan in the period before the first World War relate to the district of West Prussia and Posen, respectively, in the old German Empire. The territorial coverage is broadly similar, although not identical, for the two periods. The 1909–1913 data for Sląsk relate to that part of Upper Silesia which was ceded by Germany to Poland.

[b] The data for the three adjacent German districts relate to identical territory over the period. The figures for sugar beet are averages of the years 1912 and 1913.

preceding twenty–five years, and those in western Poland had even fallen drastically compared with yields in the same area before the first World War,[1] whereas the high yields previously attained in the adjacent German areas were maintained at about the same levels.

[1] The greater part of this decline came in the 1930's, as may be seen in the following figures, and was strongly influenced by the agricultural depression.

Yields of Wheat and Rye

	1922–1924		*1925–1929*		*1934–1938*	
	Wheat	*Rye*	*Wheat*	*Rye*	*Wheat*	*Rye*
Pomorze	16.8	12.9	18.7	12.4	15.7	12.6
Poznań	17.6	15.2	19.7	14.8	14.8	13.4

In principle, crop yields may also vary according to the relative availability of manpower compared with land, since in countries with low density of population output per hectare may be small while output per man is high. This is true of the leading overseas grain-exporting countries, but is not true of European countries, where population is generally heavy in relation to land and where high output per man is possible only if high yields per hectare are obtained.[1] In Europe as a whole there has been a fairly continuous drift of surplus manpower away from agriculture as far as alternative employment opportunities were available, and few examples could be found where higher yields could have been obtained by the employment of more manpower. The contrary, in fact, tends to be true : in many instances average yields and the total output of agriculture can be increased only by the provision of other occupations for surplus farm populations, thus reducing the number of persons directly dependent on the soil, increasing the possibility of capital accumulation in agriculture, and facilitating the consolidation of uneconomic small holdings.

3. Livestock

Europe's total herd of cattle has increased by only about 10 per cent over the last forty years. This net change was the result of a fall of about 8 per cent during the first World War, a rise of about 18 per cent during the inter-war period, a second and more severe fall during the second World War and a subsequent recovery to the 1939 level by 1950. In the case of pigs, the fluctuations in numbers have been of greater amplitude : after a fall of about one-third during the first World War numbers had almost doubled by 1939 ; there was then a fall of some 40 per cent which had just about been offset by 1950. In both wars, losses of sheep were less severe; they were made good more quickly after the second than after the first war, but during the 'thirties there was a slight fall in total numbers.[2] The number of horses fell sharply during both wars and, with the increasing spread of tractors, there has been no appreciable recovery after the second World War.

Any attempt to summarize these movements in different types of animals in a single index of total livestock numbers can, of course, only be arbitrary : the indices shown in Table 8, whose components are weighted by rough estimates of feeding-stuff consumption, show a rise of only 6 per cent over the whole forty years, or one of 10 per cent if horses are excluded.

As between the different areas of Europe, the tables reveal significant differences in respect of both the relative movement of numbers over time and the ratio of livestock numbers to human population at any one time. The biggest proportionate increases (and, in the case of horses, the smallest decrease) are shown in the Mediterranean countries, where, alone in Europe, livestock and population seem to have kept in step. It is, however, noteworthy that both the ratio of animals to humans and the ratio of cattle to pigs and sheep are lower in these countries than in other regions of Europe. As between eastern and western Europe, the composition of the total of livestock has been and also remains strikingly different : in 1950, the number of cattle was 70 per cent greater than the number of pigs in western countries ; in the east there were about the same number of each. Moreover, the chain indices shown in Table 8 suggest that this difference has been getting wider with time : whereas cattle numbers are by now 10 per cent higher in the west than they were before the first World War and are actually above the 1939 level, in eastern Europe the net rise over 40 years has been only some 2 per cent, and numbers are still below the 1939 level. In part this is due to the heavier war losses in the east. These have, however, been more than made good in the case of pigs, whereas in western and Mediterranean Europe numbers have still not recovered to the level reached just before the second World War.

Changes in livestock numbers in the Soviet Union have been far greater in scale than those in other European countries. Herds of cattle were hardly greater in 1950 than they were before the first World War. In part this was due to the exceptional size of the losses suffered during two world wars and one civil war. But in large part it must be attributed to the rapid collectivization of the early 1930's : even as late as 1938, when there had been some recovery,

[1] Even in the Soviet Union, despite its vast sweep of territory, the relationship between agricultural population and land suitable for cultivation is not greatly different from that in the rest of Europe.

[2] These estimates are based on figures for a sample of countries. See *A Survey of the Economic Situation and Prospects of Europe*, Geneva, 1948, Table 16.

Table 7

LIVESTOCK NUMBERS IN EUROPE AND THE U.S.S.R.

Million head — Mid-year

Region		Cattle	Pigs	Sheep and goats	Horses
Eastern Europe					
1913	Pre-World War I boundaries	14.1	10.4	30.4	4.2
1913	Post-World War I boundaries [a]	28.1	19.1	42.7	8.8
1927		27.1	18.5	40.1	9.7
1939		29.5	22.7	43.7	10.3
1939	Post-World War II boundaries	31.5	29.9	42.4	9.8
1950		30.5	30.8	40.1	7.9
Western Europe					
1913	Pre-World War I boundaries	68.4	49.7	63.6	13.8
1913	Post-World War I boundaries	60.1	42.8	59.8	11.8
1927		60.3	44.5	52.7	10.8
1939		65.1	47.1	47.9	10.1
1939	Post-World War II boundaries	57.4	35.9	43.6	8.2
1950		58.6	35.1	40.1	6.9
Mediterranean Europe					
1913	Pre-World War I boundaries	10.5	6.5	49.9	1.7
1913	Post-World War I boundaries	11.0	6.7	50.9	1.8
1927		12.9	9.7	51.9	2.0
1939		13.3	11.9	54.5	1.8
1939	Post-World War II boundaries	13.2	11.8	54.4	1.8
1950		14.1	11.6	59.5	1.7
Total Europe (excl. Russia — U.S.S.R.)					
1913	Pre-World War I boundaries	93.1	66.6	143.8	19.8
1913	Post-World War I boundaries [a]	99.2	68.6	153.5	22.4
1927		100.2	72.7	144.7	22.5
1939		107.8	81.7	146.1	22.2
1939	Post-World War II boundaries	102.1	77.6	140.4	19.8
1950		103.1	77.5	139.7	16.6
Russia — U.S.S.R.					
1916	Post-World War I boundaries [b]	62.6	22.5	123.5	36.5
1927		70.1	24.5	140.6	32.4
1938		66.3	33.1	105.9	18.7
1938 [c]		54.1	29.3	72.2	18.8
1938 [c]	Post-World War II boundaries	59.9	33.5	73.8	19.9
1951 [c]		57.2	24.1	99.0	13.7

NOTE. — As far as possible, the data relate to the years indicated or to the nearest year for which a census with comparable coverage is available. Although the date of enumeration of livestock varies from one country to another, in most countries the date of enumeration is the same each year. Where there is a choice, the month nearest to mid-year is taken. For further details, as well as for a definition of regions and explanation of territorial adjustments, see Appendix A, Sections A and D.

[a] Excluding Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania.

[b] Including Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania.

[c] 1 January.

Table 8

POPULATION AND LIVESTOCK IN EUROPE AND THE U.S.S.R.

Index numbers — 1913 = 100

Region	Population	Total livestock		Cattle	Pigs	Sheep and goats	Horses
		Including horses	Excluding horses				
Eastern Europe							
1927[a]	105	99	96	96	97	94	110
1939[a]	120	109	107	105	119	102	117
1950	114	103	105	102	123	96	95
Western Europe							
1927	105	99	100	100	104	88	92
1939	111	103	106	108	110	80	85
1950	120	102	107	110	108	73	72
Mediterranean Europe							
1927	110	116	116	117	144	102	115
1939	123	121	124	121	177	107	101
1950	134	127	131	129	173	117	97
Total Europe (excluding Russia—U.S.S.R.)							
1927[a]	106	101	102	101	106	94	100
1939[a]	116	107	109	109	119	95	99
1950	121	105	110	110	119	94	83
Russia—U.S.S.R.							
1927[b]	105	104	112	112	109	114	89
1938[b]	117	87	106	106	147	86	51
1951	123	77	102	101	106	115	35

NOTE. — The index numbers, which have been constructed by the method described in the note to Table 5, are based in the case of population on the figures given in Section B of Appendix A ; those for livestock on the figures in Table 7, to which the following weights, based on relative consumption of feeding-stuffs, were applied : horses, 1.0 ; cattle, 0.8 ; pigs, 0.25 ; sheep and goats, 0.08.

[a] Excluding Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania. [b] Including Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania.

the number of cattle was still about 6 per cent below the 1927 level.

As in other countries, fluctuations in the number of pigs have been more violent : in 1938, the number was nearly 50 per cent greater than in pre-Soviet days ; there was then a drastic fall during the war years, and in 1950, after a doubling of numbers during the preceding five years,[1] the number was about back to the 1913 level. The total number of pigs in the area of the Soviet Union has always been small in relation to population, whether the comparison is made with western or with eastern Europe.

[1] See *Economic Survey of Europe in 1950*, Geneva, 1951, Table 13.

The number of sheep in the Soviet Union immediately before the second World War was only three-quarters as great as in 1927. In the post-war period, however, after the recovery of war losses, the previous peak level was reached. The number of horses has fallen steadily over the whole period, and in 1950 was only about one-third as great as in 1913.

Changes in the number of livestock in a particular country are, of course, only crude indicators of changes in the level of agricultural activity, and still cruder indicators of changes in agricultural efficiency. There is little evidence as to the change in the average

slaughter weight of animals over the last forty years,[1] and, in any case, the relative constancy found in some countries is not in itself conclusive of lack of progress, as there may well have been changes in age at slaughter. Moreover, for comparisons of efficiency, it would be necessary to relate the meat produced by animals to the feeding-stuffs consumed by them, which the available data do not permit.

The closest practical approximation to a measurement of changes in efficiency in the field of livestock is probably given by figures of milk yields, defective though they probably are in some cases. Figures are given in Table 9 for a number of countries, covering various dates and periods.[2] Generally speaking, yields are highest in western European countries, and, in most of them, have risen by 30 to 40 per cent over the forty-year period. In France and Ireland, however, yields are low compared with those in neighbouring countries, and seem to have shown little improvement over the years. Milk yields in eastern European countries and also in Italy are somewhat less than in France or Ireland and are lower still in Greece, Spain and (on the basis of data for 1934–1938) the Soviet Union.[3] The few long-term comparisons which can be made for these countries show little evidence of progress except in Hungary. Comparison of the data for different countries indicates that high yields are associated with specialized dairy farming and the development of selected herds. In Switzerland, specialization had already given relatively high yields at the beginning of the century, although little improvement has been recorded since.[4] In most other western European countries the increase in yields has been more sustained.

Table 9

MILK YIELDS PER COW

Thousand litres per annum

Country	1900–1913	1927–1929	1934–1938	1950
Czechoslovakia	..	..	1.9	1.4
Hungary	1.0 [a]	..	1.8	1.6
Poland	1.5	..	1.4	1.6
Rumania	..	..	1.6	..
Yugoslavia	..	..	1.2	..
Austria	..	..	2.0	1.7
Belgium	..	3.0	3.2	3.4
Denmark	2.6	3.0	3.4	3.5
France	1.6	1.7	1.9	1.9
Germany	1.8	2.2	2.5	2.5 [b]
Ireland	1.9	..	1.8	2.0
Netherlands	2.7	3.3	3.5	3.8
Norway	1.5	..	1.7	2.1
Switzerland	2.7	2.7	2.8	2.9
United Kingdom	1.9	..	2.5	2.8
Greece	..	..	0.7	0.9
Italy	1.5	..	1.6	1.7
Spain	..	..	1.2	1.2
U.S.S.R.	..	..	1.1	..

Sources : See Appendix A, Section D.

a 1890.

b Three western zones only.

4. Agricultural Production and Human Consumption

The data reviewed in this article provide, as stated in the introduction, only a very rough indication of developments in European agriculture and cannot be taken as measures of agricultural output. This is mainly because of the inadequacy of information on the production of a number of important items. One of the most serious deficiencies is with respect to meat and dairy products, for which the data given on livestock numbers provide only a very crude guide. Another serious deficiency concerns the production

[1] The inter-country variations were, and remain, great. Thus, in 1949 the average slaughter weight (excluding offal) of cattle was as follows in various countries :

(Kilogrammes)

290 to 270	Netherlands, Switzerland, United Kingdom,
250 to 230	Denmark, France, Belgium, Western Germany, Ireland, Italy
210 to 190	Portugal, Austria, Sweden, Czechoslovakia
150 to 100	Finland, Norway, Poland, Spain, Greece

The range in the case of sheep and lambs was even wider : in Denmark and the Netherlands the average carcass weight in 1949 was four to five times as high as in the Mediterranean countries.

[2] The data must be interpreted with caution because of the difficulty in obtaining series representative of each country as a whole and comparable from period to period as well as from country to country.

[3] Milk yields on the State farms averaged 1,400 litres per annum, that is, somewhat higher than yields on the collective farms.

[4] The substantial improvement in Hungary shown by the figures for two widely separated dates appears to have been achieved in part through the introduction of Swiss breeding stock.

of feeding-stuffs other than cereals : it has been roughly estimated that, before the second World War, only about 20 per cent of livestock feed in Europe as a whole was derived from grain and grain offal, whereas about 60 per cent came from grass or hay and the remainder from a number of miscellaneous sources, largely potatoes and fodder roots.[1] Thus, for the bulk of animal feeding-stuffs little information can be provided except that indicating changes in areas devoted to grass and other fodder. These shortcomings in the information available not only affect the measurement of total production, but also impose serious difficulties in the analysis of the amount of foodstuffs available for human consumption, particularly since " bread grain " may be used in part for animal feeding and " coarse grain " for human consumption.[2] A similar qualification applies to potatoes, which are used both for human and for animal consumption, and also by industry, and are particularly subject to heavy wastage and other losses.

Subject to these qualifications, the basic data which have been assembled indicate that, on the whole, European agricultural production has risen only moderately at best during the last forty years, particularly when compared with the increase of more than 20 per cent in total population. In European countries west of the Soviet Union, taken as a group, the production of sugar beet and potatoes has expanded substantially, but grain production during the last two years was 5 per cent smaller than before the first World War and about 10 per cent below the level reached in the 1930's. Bread grains alone increased by about 4 million tons, or 7 per cent, over the forty-year period, wheat gaining at the expense of rye. This was much less than the growth in population, but how much decrease there may have been in actual human consumption of all cereals *per capita* is not clear for the reasons stated above. Among the coarse grains, the production of barley rose, although very much less than the fall in oats and maize. These shifts reflect the development of alternative animal feeding-stuffs and the decrease in the number of horses, but it is noteworthy that at present the weighted total of livestock, while regaining the level reached just before the last war, is still not very much greater than before the first World War, and is much smaller in relation to population.

The position with respect to the total available supplies of grain is not greatly affected by changes in imports from outside Europe : imports of bread grain were only fractionally smaller in 1949–1950 than before the first World War, as given in Table 10, but imports of coarse grains were lower by about one-fourth. Europe continued as before to import from outside sources cereals equal to almost 20 per cent of its total production, but with this main difference : before the first World War almost half of the total was supplied by Russia, whereas since then by far the greater part has come from overseas countries.

Regional Differences

Changes in the output of cereals and other major crops have been very different in the various regions of Europe. From the analysis of land utilization in section 1, it is apparent that the expansion of grass and other root crops for fodder has been wholly concentrated in the west ; that, in the region taken as a whole, the withdrawal of land from cereals production has proceeded fairly steadily since the first World War ; and that the decline in the area under cereals has been largely, though not wholly, offset by increases in yields. A considerable rise has been achieved, however, in the output of other crops, notably potatoes and sugar beet. Since the second World War, total cereals production in western Europe has not expanded above the levels of the 1930's (allowing for territorial changes) although wheat and, especially, barley have continued to increase at the expense of other cereals.

Eastern and Mediterranean Europe, on the other hand, account for all the increase in European cereals production during the inter-war period and for the heavy subsequent decline. In eastern Europe, cereals production increased in the 1930's, chiefly in wheat and maize, and averaged 5 million tons more than in the same territory before the first World War, most of the rise being in the area sown rather than in yields ; at the same time, potato production rose by almost 20 million tons. Mediterranean Europe, while much less significant as a producer of these crops, also achieved higher production levels in the 1930's than before the first World War, especially in wheat, as the combined result of increases in the sown area and higher yields. Since the last war, yields as

[1] See *Animal Feedstuffs, FAO Commodity Series,* Bulletin No. 15, September 1949.

[2] A further difficulty is that flour extraction rates are variable through time and from country to country.

Table 10

TRADE IN GRAINS [a] FROM 1909 TO 1950

(Net exports −, net imports +)

Millions of tons

Calendar years	Wheat	Rye	Bread grains	Barley	Oats	Maize	Coarse grains	Total grains
Eastern Europe								
1909–1913	−2.8	−0.1	−2.9	−0.7	−0.3	−1.5	−2.5	−5.4
1924–1928	−0.1	+0.1	—	−0.7	−0.1	−1.1	−1.9	−1.9
1934–1938	−1.3	−0.4	−1.8	−0.6	−0.1	−0.9	−1.6	−3.4
1949–1950 [b]	−0.3	−0.3	−0.5	−0.1	−0.1	−0.4	−0.5	−1.0
Western Europe								
1909–1913	+12.9	+0.8	+13.7	+5.0	+2.2	+5.4	+12.6	+26.3
1924–1928	+12.7	+1.0	+13.7	+3.0	+1.1	+6.4	+10.4	+24.1
1934–1938	+ 9.5	+0.6	+10.1	+2.2	+0.6	+7.9	+10.7	+20.8
1949–1950	+ 9.1	+0.8	+ 9.9	+1.9	+0.7	+4.3	+ 7.0	+16.9
Mediterranean Europe								
1909–1913	+1.9	—	+1.9	—	+0.1	+0.7	+0.8	+2.7
1924–1928	+3.0	—	+3.0	—	+0.1	+0.8	+1.0	+4.0
1934–1938	+0.9	—	+0.9	+0.1	+0.1	+0.3	+0.5	+1.4
1949–1950	+2.5	+0.1	+2.6	—	—	+0.2	+0.2	+2.8
Total Europe (excluding Russia—U.S.S.R.)								
1909–1913	+12.0	+0.7	+12.7	+4.4	+2.0	+4.5	+10.9	+23.6
1924–1928 [c]	+15.6	+1.1	+16.7	+2.3	+1.1	+6.1	+ 9.5	+26.2
1934–1938 [c]	+ 9.0	+0.2	+ 9.3	+1.6	+0.6	+7.3	+ 9.5	+18.8
1949–1950 [b]	+11.4	+0.6	+12.0	+1.9	+0.7	+4.2	+ 6.8	+18.7
Russia—U.S.S.R.								
1909–1913	−4.3	−0.7	−5.0	−3.7	−1.1	−0.8	−5.5	−10.5
1924–1928 [d]	−0.3	−0.1	−0.4	−0.3	—	−0.1	−0.5	−0.9
1934–1938 [d]	−0.7	−0.3	−0.9	−0.3	−0.1	—	−0.4	−1.3
1949–1950 [b]	−0.2	−0.1	−0.3	−0.2	−0.1	−0.2	−0.5	−0.8

a Including flour in grain equivalent.

b The trade data for the years 1949 and 1950 are based exclusively on the statistics of twelve countries of western and Mediterranean Europe. They therefore do not include trade between eastern Europe and the U.S.S.R.

c Excluding Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania.

d Including Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania.

well as sown area remain much lower in both regions than in the 1930's, and total grain production in 1949–1950 was down by 8.6 million tons in eastern Europe and by 3 million tons in Mediterranean Europe. Potato production is also sharply lower in both areas—by 16 million tons in eastern Europe and 1.2 million tons in the Mediterranean region—although partly because of unfavourable growing weather as reflected in the heavy drop in average yields.

In addition to the difficulties already mentioned in relating these changes in production to changes in consumption, a further complication arises from the side of international trade in making inter-regional comparisons of trends. By their nature, trade statistics cannot be adjusted to take account of boundary changes (as has been done for the production data), and the figures in Table 10 must therefore be used with caution, since they relate to groups of countries with changing boundaries and membership. Nevertheless, the general effects of changes in trade on availabilities for consumption are fairly clear. Since

the territorial changes after both World Wars have progressively shifted surplus grain producing areas from western to eastern Europe [1] (defined according to the country groupings used here), they should have tended, other things being equal, to increase both the grain import requirements of the west and the grain export availabilities of the east. In fact, however, both the net grain imports of the western group and the net grain exports of the eastern group of countries fell substantially after each of the two wars.

In western Europe, the decline both in net grain imports and in total grain production in contrast to a population increase of 20 per cent over the last forty years strongly suggests that over the period as a whole there has been a marked decline in human consumption of cereals *per capita*, despite the known shift from grain to other fodder for animal feeding. The fall in cereals consumption would seem to have been part of a general improvement in dietary standards, including an increase in the consumption of meat and dairy products, at least up to the second World War : livestock numbers more or less kept pace with the rise in population up to that time ; considerable progress was made in milk yields in a number of western European countries ; and imports of livestock produce increased substantially.[2] Given the rise in population since the second World War in relation both to livestock numbers and to imports, there seems reason to suppose that this shift in the diet has not further progressed, and in some countries it may well have been reversed.

In eastern Europe, the fall in net grain exports has tended to compensate for the failure of grain production to keep pace with the growth in population over the period as a whole, while the output of potatoes is substantially greater than forty years ago. Livestock numbers, expressed in terms of standard units, remain low, however, in relation to population compared with the period before the first World War, although some increase in the supplies available for consumption may have come from the shift from cattle and sheep to pigs, from a decrease in meat exports and possibly from some increase in milk yields. There is thus little evidence of any marked change in the composition of the diet in eastern Europe over the forty-year period, except perhaps in the direction of a shift from cereals to potatoes, but the sharp fall in the production of both of these crops since the war suggests that there has been some decline in total supplies for consumption in the area taken as a whole compared with the 1930's.

In Mediterranean Europe, the increase in livestock numbers and cereal production up to the second World War was relatively greater than the substantial rise in population in the area. Since the war, the decline in cereals production in face of a continued sharp expansion in population and a further growth in livestock numbers indicates that there may have been a decline in the amount of grain available *per capita* for human consumption. Both livestock numbers and cereals production are small, however, in relation to population, which draws its sustenance more than in other regions from olives, wine, fruit and vegetables.

The available information on the output of major crops in the Soviet Union, together with estimates of population, is given in summary form in Table 11. Analysis of long-term trends is rendered difficult both by the boundary changes resulting from the first and second World Wars and by the change in the method of crop measurement to the " standing crop " basis discussed in section 2 above. Despite the lack of comparability in the figures, it seems clear that the output of grain on the average for the period 1934–1938 had failed to keep pace with the rise in population up to the outbreak of the second World War. Output has since recovered from the war and has gone well beyond the level of the mid-1930's. Over the forty years as a whole, the increase in grain production has probably not quite kept pace with the rise in population (relating present territory to that prior to World War I), if some allowance is made for actual harvesting losses in the figures based on the standing crop. The amount of grain available for

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[1] The second World War, however, also involved the shift of surplus grain areas (mainly Bessarabia and eastern Poland) from the eastern group to the Soviet Union, and the net effect of these opposing changes on the grain export capacity of the region is not clear.

[2] The increase in imports is indicated by the following summary figures ; they cover the whole of Europe, but the chief importing countries are exclusively in the west, the United Kingdom being the largest.

Net Imports of Meat, Butter and Cheese into Europe

(Thousands of tons)

	1909–1913	*1938*	*1949–1950*	*Imports as approximate percentage of consumption 1938*
Meat	832	1,243	1,133	9
Butter	100	224	198	13
Cheese	58	86	212	9

Table 11

PRODUCTION OF MAJOR CROPS IN THE U.S.S.R.

Millions of tons

Period		Grains	Potatoes	Sugar beets	Population (*millions*)
1913	Pre-World War I boundaries	92	36	11	167
1913	Post-World War I boundaries [a]	83	24	10	147
1924–1928		72	46	8	154
		Based on standing crops			
1934–1938		99	61	17	173
1934–1938	Post-World War II boundaries	107	74	18	191
1949–1950		124	..	27	200 [b]

Sources : see Appendix A, Section D.
[a] Including Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania.
[b] Rough approximation ; no official data available.

human consumption has, however, been increased by two other factors. One of these is the very low level of grain exports compared with the period before the first World War, when they amounted to more than 10 per cent of production. The other is the decline in grain required for livestock feeding, with the fall of more than 20 million in the number of horses and the expansion in the area devoted to grass and other fodder crops. The very substantial increase in output of potatoes has also provided greater amounts for both human and animal consumption. On balance, it seems clear that the amount of cereals, potatoes and other crops used for human consumption in the Soviet Union is now somewhat greater *per capita* than in the same area before the first World War, but that this increase has been made possible in part by the relatively low level of livestock numbers over the last twenty years and has had as its apparent counterpart some decline in the *per capita* consumption of animal produce.

* * *

The failure of agricultural production in Europe as a whole, and especially in eastern Europe, to develop more satisfactorily over the past forty years may be attributed in large part to the great disturbances which have occurred during this period. These include two world wars, entailing heavy losses in livestock in particular, and large shifts in agricultural populations; the depression of the 1930's, which bore with particular severity on countries exporting agricultural products because of the restrictions imposed by importing countries ; and the sweeping changes in the pattern of land tenure in the Soviet Union and in eastern Europe, which, irrespective of their long-term merits, must have had initially disturbing consequences for agricultural production. For these reasons, the record of the past forty years—although perhaps warning against undue optimism unless appropriate measures are taken—does not provide any indication of the rate of progress which might be achieved under more suitable conditions. Indeed, the wide differences which have been found in agricultural productivity between the various regions and in trends over the past several decades suggest that the technical possibilities for a large-scale development of European agriculture are present and remain to be exploited.

Appendix A

Sources and Methods used in the article "Long-Term Trends in European Agriculture"

A. Territories included in each region
B. Estimates of population by region
C. Notes to the tables
D. Statistical sources and methods

A. Territories included in Each Region

Four territorial regions are distinguished in the article : western, eastern and Mediterranean Europe (excluding Turkey), and the Soviet Union (or, before the first World War, the Russian Empire) including its extra-European territory. As each of these regions is merely a collection of countries, their boundaries vary with the boundaries of the border countries included at various dates.

The composition of "eastern Europe" is particularly affected by the frontier changes after the two world wars : before the first World War it was relatively small, being composed only of Hungary and the Balkan States ; afterwards it was swollen by the inclusion of the newly independent Czechoslovakia and Poland ; after the second World War it lost some territory to the Soviet Union, but gained some from Germany, both its eastern and western boundaries being shifted westward. Some of these inclusions and exclusions are obviously rather arbitrary : thus, Czechoslovakia has been treated as a part of eastern Europe, while Austria has been grouped with the western countries. Similarly, in order to minimize the effect of frontier changes, Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania have been included in, and Finland excluded from, Russia, or the Soviet Union, throughout. On the other hand, the present Soviet Zone of Germany has been included in " eastern Europe ", even though this involved an extra adjustment of the region's frontier, because information on the Zone's trade with some of the eastern countries is not available, whereas the trade of the whole region so defined can be estimated.

The present territory of the Soviet Union is roughly the same as the territory of the Russian Empire before 1914, and direct comparisons can thus be made between present-day Europe excluding the Soviet Union and the territory of Europe excluding Russia before the first World War.

The following are the exact definitions of the regions :

Western Europe : Austria, Belgium, Denmark, France, Germany (since World War II the western zones only), Ireland (before World War I included in the United Kingdom), Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland and the United Kingdom.

Eastern Europe : Albania, Bulgaria, Finland, Hungary, Rumania, Yugoslavia (Serbia before World War I) ; Czechoslovakia and Poland since World War I, and the Soviet Zone of Germany since World War II.

Mediterranean Europe : Greece, Italy, Portugal and Spain.

Russia : before World War I the Russian Empire other than the province of Finland, but including the province of Poland; after World War I the Soviet Union, Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania.

The following countries are excluded from all the regions throughout : Iceland, Turkey and minor territories such as Gibraltar and Malta.

The following territorial transfers took place between the regions after World War I (territorial changes within individual regions are ignored) :

From western Europe to eastern Europe :
The former Austrian provinces of Bohemia, Moravia and Silesia to Czechoslovakia; Galicia to Poland; Bukovina to Rumania; Slovenia, Dalmatia and Bosnia-Herzegovina to Yugoslavia ; from Germany, West Prussia, parts of Upper Silesia and Posen to Poland.

From eastern Europe to western Europe :
Burgenland from Hungary to Austria.

From western Europe to the U.S.S.R., Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania.
Memel from Germany.

From western Europe to Mediterranean Europe :

Southern Tyrol, Görz, Gradisca, the Istrian peninsula and Zara from Austria to Italy.

From Russia to eastern Europe :

Territories of the province of Poland, Wilno, Nowogródek, Polesia, Volhynia and Luck ceded by Russia to Poland, and Bessarabia to Rumania.

From eastern Europe to Mediterranean Europe :

Parts of Macedonia and Western Thrace from Bulgaria to Greece.

The following territorial changes took place between the regions after World War II :

From western Europe to eastern Europe :

German territories east of the Oder-Neisse rivers and the Soviet Zone of Occupation of Germany.

From western Europe to the U.S.S.R.

Parts of East Prussia.

From eastern Europe to the U.S.S.R.

From Finland the Karelian Isthmus, Porkkala Peninsula and various lake districts and islands in the Gulf of Finland ; Eastern Polish territories ; Ruthenia from Czechoslovakia, and Bessarabia and Northern Bukovina from Rumania. In addition, the U.S.S.R. gained Southern Sakhalin and the Kurile Islands from Japan.

From Mediterranean Europe to eastern Europe :

Parts of Venezia Giulia, and Zara, from Italy to Yugoslavia.

B. Estimates of Population by Region

The following estimates of population were used for the three regions of Europe and the U.S.S.R. (The countries included in the various regions have been specified in the preceding section.)

ESTIMATED POPULATION OF EUROPE AND THE U.S.S.R.

Mid-year estimates—Millions

Year and boundaries	Western Europe	Eastern Europe	Mediterranean Europe	Total Europe	U.S.S.R. (or Russia)
1913 pre-World War I	212	43	66	321	167
1913 post-World War I	183	89	69	341	147 [a]
1927 post-World War I	192	93	75	360	154 [a]
1939 post-World War I	203	107	85	394	173 [a]
1939 post-World War II	177	117	83	377	191
1950 post-World War II	192	111	91	393	200 [b]

[a] Including Baltic States.

[b] Rough approximation ; no official data available.

The estimates for individual countries are taken from the League of Nations *Statistical Yearbooks*, the United Nations *Demographic Yearbooks* and the United Nations *Monthly Bulletin of Statistics*, supplemented by data derived from national sources. Reference should be made to these sources for an exact description of the methods employed. The estimates given here are either mid-year estimates or the average of estimates relating to the beginning and end of the year. After adding up estimates for individual countries, an adjustment was made for a certain amount of duplication to the extent that, for instance, seasonal workers may be counted in the estimates for both their country of nationality and their country of employment.

The estimates for the U.S.S.R. were based on F. Lorimer, *Population of the Soviet Union*, League of Nations (1946). The increase due to territorial changes between 1939 and 1945 is given in S. N. Prokopovicz, *Der vierte Fünfjahrplan der Sowjetunion, 1946–1950*, pp. 10–11. No official estimate is available for 1950, but the assumption was made that the 1950 population of the Soviet Union was approximately 200,000,000.

C. Notes to the Tables

Tables 1 and 2

The coverage of each of the categories is as follows. The numbering refers to columns in Table 2.

1. Total land territory exclusive of large water areas.

2. The total of columns 3–5. Non-cultivated productive land would be included in a wider definition. As such land is specified only in the case of five countries, the narrower definition of agricultural land has been adopted.

3. Vineyards, olive groves, orchards, flower and tree nurseries.

4. Natural meadows and pasturelands, including rough grazing.

5. Land which is ploughed, whether sown with crops or fallow. (This should be the total of columns 6–10, but the data in these columns do not always add up to total arable land, as areas growing crops for seed and non-specified crops are listed separately in the sources, without sufficient detail to make possible an allocation to the main categories.)

6. The total area under all grains (including the less important varieties not given in Table 3, such as buckwheat, meslin, sorghum, rice).

7. The total of areas devoted to sown or temporary grasses (clover, sainfoin, alfalfa, etc.), root crops for fodder (turnips, mangolds, etc.), vetches, peas, beans and other leguminous crops grown solely for animal feed.

8. Areas under potatoes and other edible root crops, tubers for food and fresh vegetables.

9. Areas under sugar beet, oleaginous crops, fibre plants, tobacco, etc.

10. Land ploughed and harrowed, but left temporarily uncropped.

The data refer to the areas harvested in all countries except Czechoslovakia, Greece and Yugoslavia, where they refer to the areas sown. They have as far as possible been adjusted for territorial changes. Horizontal lines between the figures indicate that there has been a change in territory. The increase over the period in the territory of the Netherlands is due to reclamation of land from the sea.

The classification among countries is on the whole uniform. There are, however, small variations in the definition of fallow land and temporary and permanent grassland : in particular, the large figure for fallow land in Spain appears to include land which would have been classified otherwise in other countries. It should also be noted that data for fallow in Poland include "crops not elsewhere specified" and that the 1947 figure includes arable land laid waste as a result of war operations.

As regards the utilization of land within each country over the period, every effort has been made to adjust the figures so as to include in the various categories of land utilization the same crops from one year to another. Nevertheless, the data may not be strictly comparable over the period because the basis of classification used in the national statistics may have changed without the provision of adequate details to allow adjustments.

Table 4

The figures for total grains include wheat, rye, barley, oats and maize only. They are averages for the years indicated and relate to the territories specified in section A above. It was not always possible, however, to obtain from national sources figures for comparable post-World War I territories in the 1909–1913 period. Those countries for which the data do not exactly correspond to the period and territories specified are listed below. Whenever the figures for pre-war years relating to post-war territories refer to years other than 1909–1913, the pre-war figures in the actual pre-war territories were given where possible, for the same years.

Czechoslovakia : 1908–1912 average for Bohemia, Moravia and Silesia and 1911–1915 average for Slovakia and Ruthenia.

Germany : 1911–1913 average.

Greece : Year 1914.

Hungary : 1911–1915 average.

Italy (post-World War I boundaries) : The data relating to the Austrian territories ceded to Italy are averages for 1908–1912.

Ireland (1924–1928) : For sugar beets, 1926–1928 average.

Rumania (post-World War I boundaries) : 1909–1913 average for the former Kingdom of Rumania and for Bessarabia ; 1908–1912 average for Bukovina ; 1911–1915 for Transylvania.

Yugoslavia (pre-World War I boundaries) : 1909–1911 average for cereals and potatoes, and 1909–1912 average for sugar beet.

(post-World War I boundaries) : Same years as above for the former Kingdom of Serbia, year 1911 for Bosnia-Herzegovina, 1908–1912 average for Slovenia and Dalmatia, and 1911–1915 average for Croatia and Slavonia.

Spain (1934–1938) : 1931–1935 average.

It should be noted that certain territories are not included in the 1909–1913 data at all, or that they are included only in the 1909–1913 averages on post-World War I boundaries. The former is the case for Montenegro, which was incorporated in Yugoslavia after the first World War, the latter for the islands gained by Greece from Turkey after World War I.

Table 7

The coverage of data is not the same for all countries. In some cases only animals on farms are included ; in other cases all animals in rural districts, whilst in some cases all animals in the country are covered. On the whole, however, for each indi-

vidual country the data are comparable from year to year. Asses and mules are excluded throughout. For particulars relating to individual countries, reference should be made to the sources given in section D below.

The data relate to the years indicated in the table, with the following exceptions :

	1913	1927	1939
Austria	1910	1930	
Belgium	1910 (sheep and goats)		1929 (goats)
Bulgaria	1910	1926	1937 (goats)
Czechoslovakia	1910	1925	1937
Denmark	1909 (sheep and goats) 1911 (horses)	1926 (sheep and goats)	
France	1912 (horses)		1938
Germany	1912 (horses)		1938
Greece	1916		
Hungary	1911		
Italy	1908	1926	
Luxembourg		1925 (goats and horses) 1928 (pigs) 1929 (sheep)	
Netherlands		1930	
Norway	1910		
Poland		1921 (sheep) 1930 (goats)	
Portugal	1920	1925	1934
Rumania	1908 (cattle) 1911		
Spain		1925 (cattle and horses)	
Sweden			1937
Switzerland	1911	1926	1936 (horses and goats)

The date of enumeration of livestock differs from country to country ; the figures for each individual country, however, relate to approximately the same dates for all years, so that although the totals may not represent the total of livestock in each region at any one time, their change over time gives a good indication of the movement of animal numbers from year to year.

Albania has been excluded from the table throughout the period, as data for the period before the first World War and for 1950 were not available.

Table 8

The index numbers of livestock are based on the figures in Table 5. Different animals have been given weights, reflecting the relative importance of animals as feed consumers—cattle : 0.8 ; pigs : 0.25 ; sheep and goats : 0.08 ; horses : 1.0. (Source : *Livestock and Meat, FAO Commodity Series*, Bulletin No. 12, May 1949.)

In Soviet statistics a similar procedure is followed on the basis of the following weights, which appear to be relatively high for horses and pigs and low for cattle and sheep as compared with the weights used here :

Adult cattle	1.0	Pigs (below 4 months old)	0.2
Young cattle (above 1 year old)	0.5	Sheep and goats	0.1
Calves (below 1 year old)	0.25	Adult horses	1.9
Pigs (above 4 months old)	0.6	Young horses	0.9

(See *Slovar spravochnik po sotsial'no-ekonomicheskoi statistike*, Moscow, 1948.)

Table 9

The data relating to the period before World War I have mainly been taken from *Le Lait et ses Dérivés*, International Institute of Agriculture, Rome, 1924 (referred to below as IIA). The figures for western European countries referring to the immediate pre-World War II period and 1950 have been supplied by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, except as otherwise indicated.

Below are specified the years which do not correspond with those given in Table 9 and sources which relate to the figures not derived from the two sources given above.

Czechoslovakia : 1937, *Statystiky Zpravodav*, No. 12, 1949 ; 1949, *Hospodář*, No. 38, 1949.

Denmark : 1903, 1927 and 1938, *Landbrugets Produktion og Økonomi*, Landbrugsraadet, 1946.

France : 1913 and 1929, estimated from data on total milk production and number of cows taken from *Annuaire statistique*, 1946.

Germany : 1911–1913 and 1928, "Entwicklung und Leistung der deutschen Viehzucht", *Berichte über Landwirtschaft*, 1932 ; 1937, *Statistisches Jahrbuch für das Deutsche Reich*, 1932, 1938 ; 1949/50, *Wirtschaft und Statistik*, Bundesrepublik, March 1951.

Greece : 1935–1938.

Hungary : 1890's and 1930's, *Magyar Szemle*, No. 1, 1938 ; 1949, *Szabad Nép*, 7 September 1951.

Ireland : 1912–1913.

Italy : 1936/37–1938/39.

Netherlands : 1903 and 1929, P. Lamartine Yates, *Food Production in Western Europe*, London, 1940 ; 1938 and 1950, *Maandschrift*, February 1951.

Poland : 1907, *Stosunki Rolnicze Krolestwa Kongresowego*, Warszawa 1, 1918 ; 1934–1938, *Plan Odbudowy, Liczby podstawowe*, Warszawa, 1947 ; 1950, Radio Warsaw, 20 September 1951. Reported in B.B.C. Summary No. 247, 1951.

Switzerland : 1911, 1928 and 1938, *Statistische Erlangen und Schatzungen auf dem Gebiete der Landwirtschaft*, 1949.

United Kingdom : 1904.

Data given in kilogrammes have been converted into litres at the rate of 1 kilogramme equals 1 litre.

The figures should be taken only as very rough indicators of the development of milk yields in the individual countries and of the relative levels of yields among countries. It has not been possible to ascertain whether the countries follow the same method in defining cows or milk production and whether the definitions have changed over time.

D. Statistical Sources and Methods

The main source of data for the period before 1939 is the *International Yearbooks of Agricultural Statistics*, International Institute of Agriculture (IIA), Rome, and for the post-war period, *Yearbooks* and *Monthly Bulletins of Food and Agricultural Statistics*, Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO). In a limited number of cases, the IIA gave estimates for the period before World War I, adjusted for the boundary changes which followed that war. These adjustments, however, are confined to Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, France, Germany, Hungary and Poland, and refer to main crops and livestock numbers only. FAO has, however, published data for the period before World War II, adjusted to present boundaries. In addition, FAO has supplied unpublished estimates bringing up to date the data for certain eastern European countries.

Extensive use was also made of national official and semi-official publications. These sources, which are given below for each country, were utilized mainly to adjust the data for the period before World War I to boundary changes following that war, to correct some of the figures published by the IIA in order to make the data comparable from one year to another, and to bring the tables on land utilization up to date. In so far as frontier changes took place between pairs of countries, it is sufficient to estimate the changes as they affect one country only, and therefore only one source has been given in such cases. For instance, the source giving data for losses by Hungary and Austria after World War I have also been used to estimate the territorial gains of other Eastern European countries.

Austria : *Österreichisches Statistisches Handbuch*, 1913, 1914 ; *Anbauflächen und Ernteergebnisse der Landwirtschaftlichen Bodenprodukte in Jahren 1914–1920 ; Statistisches Handbuch für die Republik Österreich, 1923 ; Statistische Nachrichten*, 25 August 1950.

Belgium : *Annuaire statistique de la Belgique*, 1950.

Bulgaria : *Annuaire statistique du Royaume de Bulgarie*, 1939 ; *Statititcheski Godichnik Na Bulgari*, 1942 ; Planovoe Stopanstovo No. 2 (Planned Economy), 12 December 1950.

Czechoslovakia : *Rapports de l'Office de Statistique de la République Tchécoslovaque*, Prague, 1920 ; *Hospodář*, No. 4, 1950.

Denmark : *Landbrugets Produktion og Økonomi*, Landbrugsraadet, March, 1946 ; *Landbrugsstatistik 1949*, Statistiske Meddelelser. Data for 1909–1913 have been adjusted so as to include North Schleswig, ceded by Germany after the first World War, and it has been assumed that the ratios of the harvests of various crops and livestock numbers in North Schleswig to the total for Denmark were the same in 1912 as in 1920. The figure for permanent grasslands for 1927 has also been taken from this source in preference to the figure given by the IIA.

Finland : *Statistisk Aarsbok*, 1950.

France : *Statistisches Jahrbuch für Elsass-Lothringen*, 1913/14. *Annuaire statistique*, 1949.

Germany : *Statistisches Jahrbuch für das Deutsche Reich*, 1913 ; *Statistics of German Agriculture*, Bipartite Control Office, September 1949 ; *Wirtschaft und Statistik*, November 1950. The 1927 figures on land utilization have been taken from the *Statistisches Jahrbuch für das Deutsche Reich*, 1928 ; the category "other non-specified crops" was allocated to column 6 of Table 2, except for 100 thousand hectares of peas, beans and carrots which were included in column 7.

Table 6 : Statistisches Jahrbuch für das Deutsche Reich, 1910–1938 ; *Bodenbenutzung und Ernte*, 1938 ; *Statistik des Deutschen Reichs*, Band 536 ; *Statistisches Jahrbuch für den Preussischen Staat*, 1912–1927 ; *Statistik der Landwirtschaft in Freistaat Preussen*, Berlin, 1922 ; *Die Landwirtschaft Posen-Pommerellens vor und nach der Abtrennung vom Deutschen Reich*, Schriften des Instituts für Osteuropäische Wirtschaft, Berlin, 1937.

Greece : *Program for Agricultural Reconstruction and Development*, ECA/GREECE, 1950.

Hungary : *Annuaire statistique hongrois*, 1913 ; L. von Buday, *Ungarn nach dem Friedensschluss*, Berlin, 1922 ; *Statisztikai Tájékoztató*, No. 1, 1950.

Ireland : *Statistical Abstracts*, 1938, 1944, 1950.

Italy : *Annuario Statistico Italiano*, 1950 ; *Compendio Statistico Italiano*, 1951. Adjustments have been made to include territory gained from Austria after World War I : estimates were made on the basis of pre-World War I Austrian statistics for a division of Tyrol between post-war Austria and Italy.

Netherlands : *Statistisch Zakboek*, 1950 ; *Monatsheft van het centraal bureau voor de statistiek*, October 1950. For 1949, 27,250 hectares of orchards with under-plantings of grass are included under column 3 of Table 2 and have not been counted with permanent grasslands.

Norway : *Statistisk Årsbok*, 1929 ; *Jordbrukstellingen i Norge*, Statistisk Sentralbyrå, 1950. The IIA figure for rotation meadows and arable land in 1927 was adjusted to the same coverage as that of other years.

Poland : *Annuaire statistique de la Pologne*, 1923 and 1925/26 ; *Plan gospodarczy*, liczby podstawowe, 1947 ; *Statystyka Rolnicza* (Agricultural Statistics), 1947, 1949. Fallow in 1909–1913 includes unspecified crops. Out of 2,458 thousand hectares listed as "other crops" in 1938 it is estimated that 100 thousand hectares are vegetables for food and the rest fodder crops. In 1947, fallow includes arable land laid waste as a result of war operations.

Table 6 : 1909–1913—*Stosunki Rolnicze Królestwa Kongresowego*, Warsaw, 1918 ; 1934–1938—*Annuaires statistiques de la Pologne*, 1939.

Portugal : *Estatística Agrícola*, 1949, Instituto nacional de estatística, Lisboa, 1950 ; *Report from the Portuguese National FAO Committee to the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations*, 1948. The figure for uncultivated productive land given in official statistics was taken as the estimate for permanent grass land. Although the FAO Committee for Portugal described this area as consisting of natural pastures, exploited scrubs, brush and fallow lands, it is believed that fallow land was already included in the figure for arable land.

Sweden : *Statistisk Årsbok*, 1912, 1950. An adjustment has been made in the IIA item "other non-specified crops" in 1912. The area under permanent grass, which is given for no later year than 1944, has been estimated for 1949 by relating total production and yields per hectare on permanent grasslands in 1949 to the corresponding figures for 1944.

United Kingdom : *Statistical Abstracts for the United Kingdom* 1901–1915. *Monthly Digest of Statistics*, February 1951. The items "fruit" and "flowers and nursery stock" have been excluded from arable land and classified as trees, shrubs and bush crops.

Yugoslavia : *Mirkovic, Ekonomika Agrara*, 1950.

U.S.S.R. :

Table 3 :

1913 higher figure : *Piateletni plan narodnokhozyaistvennovo. Stroitelestva SSSR*, Moscow, 1929.

1913 lower figure : 1928, 1938. *Planovoe Khozyaistvo*, No. 7, 1939.

1920. *Itogi desyatiletiya sovetskoy vlasti v tsifrakh* 1917–1927, Moscow 1927.

1940. N. Voznesensky, *Economic Results of the U.S.S.R. in 1940 and the plan of the national economic development for 1941*, Moscow, 1941.

1950. Plan : *Planovoe Khozyaistvo*, No. 2, 1946.

1950. Actual : *Report by the Central Statistical Administration of the U.S.S.R. Council of Ministers, Results of the Fulfilment of the State Plan for the Development of the National Economy of the U.S.S.R. for 1950, Soviet News*, 29 January 1951. *Statement by the State Planning Committee of the U.S.S.R. and the Central Statistical Board of the U.S.S.R. on the results of the fulfilment of the Fourth (First Post-war) Five-Year Plan of the U.S.S.R. for 1946–1950, Soviet News*, 20 April 1951.

The acreage under cereals was calculated on the basis of data on production and yield. The yield of cereals, and acreage of potatoes, vegetables, and fodder crops were given in the source as percentages of 1940. In estimating the total sown area, it was assumed that in respect to industrial crops the Plan had been fulfilled.

Table 7 :

1916. *Planovoe Khozyaistvo*, No. 7, 1939.

1927. *Itogi desyatiletiya sovetskoy vlasti v tsifrakh* 1917–1927, Moscow, 1927.

1938 (mid-year) pre-World War II boundaries. *Bulletin on Soviet Economic Development*, No. 2, 1949.

1938 (Jan. 1) pre-World War II boundaries. *Tretii piatiletnii plan razvitiya narodnogo khozyaistva SSSR*, Moscow, 1939.

1938 (Jan. 1) post-World War II boundaries. To the 1938 figures on pre-World War II boundaries have been added estimates made by the FAO of livestock in territories ceded to the U.S.S.R. after the war. These are taken from the *International Yearbook of Food and Agricultural Statistics*, 1948.

1950 (Jan. 1). *Soviet News*, 29 January 1951.

Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania : International Yearbooks of Agricultural Statistics, IIA, Rome.

Table 9 : Milk yields have been calculated from the figures on total milk production and from numbers of cows given in *Tretii piatiletnii plan razvitiya narodnogo Khozyaistva SSR*, 1938–1942, Moscow, 1939.

1938 (Yields on State farms). *Tretii piatiletnii plan op. cit. Planovoe Khozyaistva*, No. 7, 1939.

Table 11 :

1913 pre-World War I boundaries. *Annuaire statistique de la Russie*, 1913, St. Petersburg, 1914.

1913 post-World War I boundaries. *Sotsialisticheskoe Stroïtelstvo S.S.S.R.* 1933–1938, Moscow, 1939.

1924–1928. 1924–1927, 1917–1927—*Itogi desyatiletiya sovetskoy vlasti v tsifrakh*, Moscow, 1927.

1928 — *Statisticheski spravochnik S.S.S.R.*, 1928 (Statistical Handbook of the U.S.S.R.), 1928.

1934–1938 post-World War II boundaries. 1934–1935 : *Selskoe Khozyaistvo S.S.S.R.—(statisticheski sbornik 1935)*, Moscow, 1935.

1936 : *Sotsialisticheskoe stroïtelstvo S.S.S.R. (statisticheski sbornik 1936)*.

1937 : *Sotsialisticheskoe stroïtelstvo S.S.S.R.* 1913–1938, op. cit.

1938 : *Bol'shaya sovetskaya entsiklopediya*, Moscow, 1948.

Bulletin on Soviet Economic Development, No. 2, 1949.

1934–1938 post-World War II boundaries. To the production figures for 1934/35–1938/39 on pre-World War II boundaries have been added estimates given by the IIA, Rome, in the *1941/42–1945/46 Yearbooks* of production in territories gained by the U.S.S.R. These calculations for cereals relate only to the five main varieties. The IIA figure was increased by 4 per cent to take account of minor cereals. This proportion equals roughly the ratio of the minor to the total of the five major cereals in countries which ceded territories to the U.S.S.R. after World War II.

1950. Cereals — *Soviet News*, 29 January 1951. Sugar beet — In *Bolchevik* No. 21, November 1950, is given the increase in sugar beet production in 1950 in relation to the 1940 production. The 1940 production figure is given in N. Anisimov *Selśkoe Khozyaistvo v novoi stalinskoi piatiletke* — (Agriculture in the New Stalin Five-Year Plan), Moscow, 1946.

Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania : Annuaire statistique de la Russie, 1913.
International Yearbooks of Agricultural Statistics, IIA, Rome.

For population, see Section B above.

Appendix B

Note on Harvest Estimates in the Soviet Union

Estimates of harvest results depend, apart from the accuracy of measurement, on the definitions adopted. Three main definitions are distinguished in the Soviet literature :

(*a*) the biological harvest—*i.e.* the potential maximum if all the grain in the standing crop were effectively obtained ;

(*b*) the barn harvest—*i.e.* the quantity actually harvested and available for consumption, whether for human food, animal feed, industrial purposes, or seed ; and

(*c*) the harvest obtainable assuming "normal good management", which is greater than the barn harvest and less than the biological harvest.

The difference between the first and the third of these quantities consists of those losses which are regarded as "unavoidable", the difference between the third and second, of such losses before, during and after the harvest as are due to inadequate management and hence may be regarded as avoidable. The "unavoidable" losses have been put at 3 to 5 per cent of the biological yields, even under the most favourable conditions when combine harvesters are used. For the Soviet Union as a whole the "unavoidable" losses in 1933 were considered to amount to 10 per cent of the biological harvest.[1]

The estimates of western European countries generally appear to aim at establishing the quantity of the barn harvest, and apparently this was also the concept used in the Soviet Union until 1932. On 14 July 1933, however, the responsibility for determining harvest results was given to a central organ which adopted the concept of a harvest as it should be "under normal good management" as the basis of its estimates.[2]

In estimating harvest results, information from a number of different sources is used. The most important element entering into the calculation is the sample cutting, usually on areas of one square metre, made about a week before the beginning of the actual harvest. In principle, all the other information obtained is used simply to make possible the estimation of the harvest in the aggregate from this relatively very small but objective sample. Even if the sampling is carried out with great care, some grain may be lost from the samples cut, and therefore the method may under-estimate the size of the biological harvest. Whilst in a number of cases the yield from the sample would approach the biological yield, it is said that on the whole it is much nearer to the postulated results of the harvest under normal good management.[3]

In estimating the barn harvest from the officially published data, a deduction must be made, therefore ; whether this deduction should be for "avoidable" losses only or for all losses, depends on whether the official data refer to the harvest that would have resulted "under normal good management", or to the full biological harvest.

The difference between the two possibilities is illustrated by a published example based on a thorough investigation for a few farms in the southern part of the U.S.S.R.[4] In this investigation the estimated barn yield came to 10 quintals [5] and "avoidable" losses to over 2 quintals, giving 12 quintals for yields "under normal good management". An additional loss of nearly 1 quintal was considered as "unavoidable", so that the biological yield would have come to 13 quintals. In this example the deduction to be made from the official yield (which was the yield "under normal good management") in order to obtain the true barn yield was thus approximately 20 per cent.

During the 1930's, careful studies were made to establish the extent of actual harvesting and threshing losses as part of the campaign for the elimination or reduction of these losses. Investigations covering about 3 per cent of the total sown area under grain were made in 1933 and 1934.[6] It is stated that after an allowance had been made for some under-estimation of the threshinlg

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[1] "By 'harvest' may be understood, in the first place, *the crop on root*—the crop standing in the field—the so-called 'biologica harvest'. A harvest of this size never finds its way into the barns of agricultural enterprises, since certain losses in harvesting are *technically* unavoidable. Thus, even with very good combine-harvesting, 3 to 5 per cent of grain is inevitably lost. Secondly, the term 'harvest' may signify the so-called 'barn harvest' representing that quantity of grain which actually finds its way into the corn-bins, after deduction of all losses, both those which are technically unavoidable and those which are not unavoidable but which have in fact taken place, i.e., after the deduction of *actual losses*. Finally, 'harvest' may signify the *harvest under normal good management*, i.e. that quantity of grain which can be harvested from each hectare on the assumption that the work is properly carried out and that *only technically unavoidable losses occur* ; on the average throughout the U.S.S.R., and taking account of all the various harvesting methods in use, it may be taken that a biological harvest with a deduction of 10 per cent losses represents a harvest under normal good management." (N. Osinsky, "On Harvest and Threshing Losses", *Izvestia*, 21 September 1933.) The All-Union Institute for the Mechanization of Agriculture thought, however, that unavoidable losses should not exceed 5 to 7 per cent. (N. Levitin, "Some Results and Problems of the Campaign against Harvesting Losses", *Plan*, No. 10, 1935, p. 23).

[2] N. Osinsky, "On Harvest and Threshing Losses", *Izvestia*, 21 September 1933.

[3] "In using mensuration—square metre—data, the Central State Commission considered in the majority of cases that this method gives the harvest under normal good management and not the harvest on root". (N. Osinsky, "On Harvest and Threshing Losses", *Izvestia*, 21 September 1933.)

[4] See N. Osinsky, "On Harvest and Threshing Losses", *Izvestia*, 21 September 1933. The figures have been rounded.

[5] Of this, 7.5 quintals was the amount reported by farmers as the result of the first threshing, and 2.5 quintals was estimated to be the downward bias in the reports.

[6] N. Levitin, "Some Results and Problems of the Campaign against Harvesting Losses", *Plan* No. 10, 1935, p. 23.

results, in 1934 the harvest losses came to 12 to 13 per cent for rye, 14 to 15 per cent for winter wheat, and 20 to 22 per cent for spring wheat, oats or barley. In 1933 an additional 5 per cent appears to have been lost in each case. On this basis the average for all grains was about 22 to 24 per cent in 1933 and 17 to 19 per cent in 1934.

After the initial improvement, these losses seem to have been scarcely reduced during the 1930's. In connection with the harvest of 1938, it is stated that :

" Total losses of bread grain in harvesting attained 2 to 3 quintals per hectare in many regions. Extension of this figure hypothetically to the whole country shows that the State, through losses caused by badly organized harvesting alone, every year fails to receive more than one thousand million poods of grain. Such losses were inevitable under conditions of small peasant farming, when, owing to the absence of machinery, harvesting was a long-drawn-out operation. But in a large-scale socialist system of agriculture provided with first-class technical equipment (the number of combines at work in agriculture had attained 168,900 even by 1 October 1939), these losses are inadmissible and are a direct result of the lack of organization, neglect and irresponsibility of many directors of machine and tractor stations and State and collective farms." [1] This indicates that " avoidable " losses amounted to over 16 million tons, out of an officially declared harvest of 95 million tons—that is, 17 per cent or more.

No information is available in respect of the post-war period on the basis of which the officially reported harvest results could be adjusted so as to obtain the barn harvest. Nor is it any longer certain that the official figures refer to the yield " under normal good management " as they did in 1933 and immediately after, and not to the biological yield. The 1948 edition of the *Dictionary of Economic and Social Statistics* defines the " gross harvest "—that is, the concept officially used—as being based on yield of agricultural produce at the time of their maturity, established by estimation before the beginning of the harvest. This definition leaves open the question of the treatment of losses. The current practice in the Soviet Union, however, appears to base harvest results on the full biological yield. A decree issued in July 1939 concerning potatoes and industrial crops, but referring also to instructions issued with respect to cereals, directs the responsible authorities to report henceforward on the basis of the biological harvest.[2] It is made clear there that, in the case of potatoes, for instance, those potatoes left in the ground or on the field, or lost in the course of transportation, must also be included in the harvest. Similarly, in the case of cotton the estimate should include :

" (*a*) the total quantity of raw cotton picked from the fields ;

" (*b*) the quantity of raw cotton dropped on the ground ;

" (*c*) the quantity of raw cotton left after the harvest in opened bolls and in ungathered bolls ".

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[1] A. Karavaev, " A Politico-economic Target of Extreme Importance ", *Voprossy Ekonomiki*, September 1940, p. 18.

[2] *Sobranie postanovlenii i rasporyajenii pravitel'stva SSSR*, 1939 (Collection of laws and decrees of the Government of the U.S.S.R.), Moscow No. 45, 9 August 1939.

RECENT DEVELOPMENTS IN TRADE BETWEEN EASTERN AND WESTERN EUROPE

The course of trade between eastern and western Europe, the low level of which is an outstanding feature of the post-war period, has been currently analysed in the yearly *Surveys* and in earlier issues of this *Bulletin*.[1] The purpose of the present note is to examine the most recent developments in this field and to review the developments over the post-war period in more detail as to country and commodity composition than has previously been possible.

The grouping of countries adopted in this note has been somewhat changed from that used in similar investigations in previous publications, to take account of the fact that East–West trade has become increasingly subject to political considerations. The eastern European countries covered in the analysis are : Czechoslovakia, Poland, Hungary, Rumania, Bulgaria and the Soviet Union. Yugoslavia has been excluded from both groups of countries (although separate figures are given for its trade with western Europe). The trade of eastern Germany had to be disregarded throughout, as only sporadic information is available. The inclusion of eastern Germany would not, however, have affected the general picture to any considerable extent.[2]

1. The General Course of East–West Trade

A calculation of the volume of East–West trade in comparison with pre-war encounters great difficulties both because of particularly large shifts in commodity composition and because of insufficiency of statistical data. The figures in Table 1, although reasonably reliable as regards movements from one post-war year to another, therefore give only an approximate indication of the level of trade as compared with 1938.

It appears that since 1948 western Europe's imports from eastern Europe have been stationary at roughly one-third of their pre-war volume. Exports to the East, on the other hand, have fluctuated around two-thirds of their pre-war volume.[3] As a result of these divergent movements, the large export surplus of eastern Europe which existed in 1938 (about 300 million dollars at current prices) has practically disappeared, and trade has been nearly balanced in

Table 1

THE LEVEL OF WESTERN EUROPE'S TRADE WITH EASTERN EUROPE

	1938	1948	1949	1950
Trade at constant prices [a]				
Imports	3,170	980	930	899
Exports [b]	1,137	670	820	712
Index numbers of volume				
Imports	*100*	*31*	*29*	*28*
Exports [b]	*100*	*59*	*72*	*63*
Percentage of western Europe's total trade [c]				
Imports	9	4	4	3
Exports [b]	6	4	5	3

Sources : See Appendix.

Note. — Throughout the tables in this article " eastern Europe " includes Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Poland, Rumania and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. In this table, the western European importing countries are Austria, Belgium-Luxembourg, Denmark, Finland, France, the three western zones of Germany (1938 : whole of pre-war territory) ; Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, the Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey and the United Kingdom. The data for exports relate to the above western European countries with the exception of Austria, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Portugal, Spain and Turkey. Moreover, the 1938 figures for German exports relate to the three western zones.

[a] Millions of dollars in post-war prices, f.o.b. : 1938 and 1948 at 1948 prices; 1949 and 1950 at January-September 1949 prices.

[b] Exports in 1949 and 1950 : first nine months expressed at annual rates.

[c] The percentages are based on current values and relate to full years.

[1] See *Economic Survey of Europe in 1948*, pp. 147–156 ; *Economic Bulletin for Europe*, Vol. 1, No. 2, pp. 27–30 ; 1949 *Survey*, pp. 90–94, and 1950 *Survey*, pp. 111–113.

[2] In 1951, almost all western European countries have begun to publish figures of their trade with eastern Germany. Western Germany accounted for more than half of that trade, with imports running at an annual rate of 70 million dollars and exports at a rate of 40 million dollars in the first six months of 1951. These figures make no allowance for illegally conducted trade, which is known to be considerable. For the remaining western European countries, the trade with eastern Germany was much less important and represented only about 9 per cent of their trade with other eastern European countries.

[3] The decline in the volume of imports from eastern Europe and, consequently, the difference between the movements of volume for exports and imports, is somewhat exaggerated by the fact that post-war imports into western Germany are compared with 1938 imports into the pre-war territory of Germany, while for exports from western Europe an estimated amount for eastern Germany's trade with eastern Europe was deducted from the 1938 figure.

Table 2

EXPORTS OF ELEVEN WESTERN EUROPEAN COUNTRIES TO EASTERN EUROPE

Country	Millions of dollars at constant prices, f.o.b. [a]				*Index numbers — 1938 = 100*			Share in total of eleven countries' exports to eastern Europe (*percentages*)		
	1938	1948	1949 [b]	1950 [b]	1948	1949 [b]	1950 [b]	1938	1950 [b]	1951 [c]
United Kingdom	220	87	118	99	*39*	*54*	*45*	19	14	9
France	107	33	70	50	*31*	*66*	*47*	9	7	3
Netherlands	84	46	71	37	*54*	*84*	*43*	8	5	5
Belgium-Luxembourg	103	58	92	66	*56*	*89*	*64*	9	9	9
Switzerland	62	58	51	52	*93*	*81*	*83*	5	7	9
Italy	78	45	52	67	*58*	*67*	*86*	7	10	10
Denmark	16	44	40	23	*272*	*244*	*141*	1	3	4
Sweden	51	92	91	99	*181*	*179*	*195*	5	14	14
Norway	18	42	51	30	*234*	*287*	*170*	2	4	4
Finland [d]	1	157	150	101	..	..	..	—	14	22
Western Germany [e]	397	8	34	88	*2*	*8*	*22*	35	13	11
Total of countries listed	1,137	670	820	712	*59*	*72*	*63*	100	100	100

Sources : Statistics of the exporting countries. See Appendix.

[a] 1938 and 1948 at 1948 prices ; 1949 and 1950 at January-September 1949 prices.

[b] Annual rates based on the first 9 months.

[c] The 1951 percentages are based on current value figures for the first 6 months.

[d] Including war reparations to the U.S.S.R.

[e] Three western zones of Germany for all years.

spite of the fact that prices of eastern European exports, made up mainly of food and raw materials, have risen considerably more than prices for exports from western Europe, which consist mainly of manufactured goods.

The decline in East–West trade contrasts vividly with the rise in the total trade of both western and eastern European countries. As may be seen from Table 1, the share of eastern Europe in the total trade of western European countries, which was 9 per cent for imports and 6 per cent for exports in 1938, had declined by 1950 to no more than 3 per cent.[1]

Exports of individual western European countries to eastern Europe, for which volume figures are shown in Table 2, declined far below their pre-war level in the majority of cases. In 1950, supplies from western Germany were less than one-quarter and British exports less than one-half of the pre-war volume. Italian and Swiss exports were approaching their 1938 level. The only striking exceptions to the general contraction of exports in relation to their pre-war level were the Scandinavian countries, whose exports exceeded that level very considerably. Finnish exports to the Soviet Union were negligible before the war, but reached substantial amounts in the post-war period, about half consisting of reparation payments. Apart from the special case of Finland, the most important single reason why the trade of the northern countries with eastern Europe has developed so much more favourably than that of other western European countries is the fact that Sweden, Denmark and Norway are natural markets for one of the major and more essential products from eastern Europe, namely Polish coal, for which export availabilities have been relatively well maintained ; under the prevailing system of bilateral trading this also strongly stimulated exports from Scandinavia to Poland.[2] It is also of importance that the commodity composition of imports into the countries of eastern Europe has shifted from consumer goods to those commodity groups—raw materials and equipment—which traditionally made up a large part

[1] Until 1949, the volume of Yugoslavia's trade with western Europe behaved in much the same way as that of other eastern European countries, the decline in volume being much more pronounced for exports than for imports. In 1950, however, Yugoslavia's imports from western Europe increased substantially, in contrast to the decline in imports of most eastern European countries. For details on Yugoslavia's trade with western Europe, see Tables A, C, E, F and G.

[2] Similar factors also help to explain the relatively high rate of recovery of Italian exports to Poland, as counter-deliveries had to be made in payment for substantial supplies of Polish coal.

of exports from the northern countries to eastern Europe.

During the last two years, a renewed and fairly general decline in western European exports to eastern Europe has taken place. In 1950 only western German, Swedish and Italian exports continued to expand. Figures for the first six months of 1951, recorded in Table A, indicate that the decline continued for most countries and that even the expansion of western German deliveries was reversed. Only exports of the Scandinavian countries increased, particularly Swedish and Danish deliveries to Poland and Norwegian deliveries to the Soviet Union. Finnish exports, which had fallen sharply in 1950, largely on account of the reduction in reparations to the Soviet Union, rose again substantially in 1951 and even exceeded the high 1949 level. This increase was brought about by the five-year trade agreement concluded between Finland and the Soviet Union in June 1950, whereby commercial trade between the two countries was to expand progressively following the gradual decrease and ultimate cessation of reparation deliveries.

For imports from eastern Europe, it was not possible to compute volume figures for individual western European countries. As a substitute, Table 3 shows the level of total western European imports from eastern Europe in current values and the share of individual western European countries in that total, based on the current value figures given in Table A. The picture which emerges is essentially the same as that described for exports. Imports into western Germany have declined most in relation to 1938, and the contraction of British purchases was also very considerable. Again, the Scandinavian countries best maintained their imports from eastern Europe.

In 1950, imports of all western European countries declined below the 1949 level, with the exception of British purchases from the Soviet Union. In 1951, the United Kingdom continued to expand those imports, and the imports of Italy and Finland from the Soviet Union and of Sweden from Poland renewed their increase after the drop which occurred in 1950.

The varying degree of recovery in the trade with eastern European countries is apparent also from the figures in Tables 2 and 3, showing changes in the relative importance of individual western European countries in that trade. The United Kingdom has taken the place of Germany as the most important buyer of eastern European commodities, and Finland and Sweden have both outdistanced western Germany.

Table 3

SHARE OF INDIVIDUAL WESTERN EUROPEAN COUNTRIES IN WESTERN EUROPE'S TOTAL IMPORTS FROM EASTERN EUROPE

Percentages and millions of current dollars, f.o.b.

Country	1938	1948	1949	1950	1951 [a]
United Kingdom	24	21	15	23	26
France	5	7	7	5	2
Netherlands	6	8	10	6	5
Belgium-Luxembourg	5	8	4	5	4
Switzerland	4	6	5	6	5
Italy	5	5	8	8	10
Denmark	2	6	5	5	6
Norway	1	5	6	4	3
Sweden	4	12	9	9	12
Finland	1	9	8	9	11
Western Germany [b]	29	2	9	9	4
Austria	8	7	9	7	8
Other western European countries [c]	6	4	5	4	4
Total of countries listed	100	100	100	100	100
Total (*millions of current dollars, f.o.b.*)	929	980	877	702	825

Sources : See Appendix.

[a] Based on first 6 months of 1951.

[b] For 1938 : whole of pre-war Germany.

[c] Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Portugal, Spain and Turkey.

In the absence of eastern European trade statistics,[1] the way in which the decline of East–West trade has affected the various eastern European countries differently has to be ascertained from the statistics published by western European countries. The figures given in Table A show that the contraction in the trade of the Soviet Union with western Europe was responsible for a large part of the total decline in East–West trade ; that the trade of Rumania and Bulgaria with western Europe declined most compared with 1938 and that Poland and Czechoslovakia maintained that trade best.

[1] Among the eastern European countries, only Poland publishes some statistics relating to foreign trade—namely, total imports and exports in quantities and at 1937 prices, specified by 20 broad commodity groups. No break-down by country and no values at current prices are given.

2. The Commodity Composition of Exports from Western to Eastern Europe

The decline from the pre-war level of exports from western European countries was fairly general for the commodity groups specified in Table 4.[1] Machinery was the only group which reached—and in 1950 exceeded—the pre-war volume. At the same time, however, exports of machinery from the United States, which, after Germany, was the largest supplier to eastern Europe before the war, have almost completely disappeared. In total, therefore, supplies of machinery to the countries of eastern Europe from the highly industrialized countries outside the area remained in 1948 and 1949 at about three-quarters of the pre-war volume and only in 1950 approached it.

The heavy drop in machinery exports from western Germany was more than offset by increased exports from each of the other western European countries. In each year since 1948 the United Kingdom has been the most important supplier of machinery to the countries of eastern Europe ; its relative importance declined somewhat, however, in 1950, when exports from Italy,[2] western Germany and Sweden increased steeply while exports from the United Kingdom remained practically unchanged. Such figures as are available for the first half of 1951 indicate that British exports of machinery to the Soviet Union fell sharply, that western German exports levelled off, and that Italian exports remained stationary.

The relative importance of eastern Europe as a market for western European machinery exports was virtually the same in 1950 as in 1938, roughly 10 per cent of total machinery exports from western European countries going to eastern Europe. For individual supplying countries, however, the share of machinery exports absorbed by eastern Europe has changed considerably, as shown in the table below. It appears that the eastern European market for machinery exports has become highly important for Italy, Sweden and particularly Finland. The table further shows that, whereas Germany held the predominant position among western European countries as a supplier of machinery to eastern Europe before the war, the

[1] More details are given in Tables B and C, which show the distribution of exports from western European countries by country of origin and destination within each commodity group.

[2] Before the war, Italy's exports of machinery to eastern Europe had been extremely small, since Italian engineering production at that time was just sufficient to meet home demand.

Table 4

EXPORTS OF ELEVEN WESTERN EUROPEAN COUNTRIES TO EASTERN EUROPE, BY COMMODITY GROUPS

Commodity group	Millions of dollars at constant prices, f.o.b. [a]				*Index numbers — 1938 = 100*		
	1938	1948	1949 [b]	1950 [b]	1948	1949 [b]	1950 [b]
1. Food, drink and tobacco	72	62	62	30	*86*	*86*	*41*
2. Raw materials	202	197	157	108	*97*	*78*	*53*
3. Metals and manufactures	234	74	107	106	*32*	*46*	*45*
4. Machinery	200	135	205	255	*68*	*103*	*128*
5, 6. Vehicles and other transport equipment	82	65	76	61	*79*	*92*	*74*
7. Chemicals	89	42	63	44	*47*	*70*	*50*
8. Textiles	121	22	33	35	*18*	*27*	*29*
9. Other manufactures	97	37	58	35	*38*	*60*	*37*
10. Unspecified	40	36	59	38	*90*	*148*	*96*
Total, groups 1–10	1,137	670	820	712	*59*	*72*	*63*

Sources : Statistics of the exporting countries. See Appendix.

Note. — The Finnish war reparations to the U.S.S.R. are included in the post-war data. The figures for Germany relate to the three western zones for all years.

[a] 1938 and 1948 at 1948 prices ; 1949 and 1950 at January-September 1949 prices.

[b] Annual rates based on the first 9 months.

United Kingdom, Sweden and Italy have now captured a larger share of that market than western Germany.

	Share of eastern Europe in machinery exports of some western European countries and of the United States		*Share of some western European countries and the United States in machinery imports of eastern Europe from outside the area* [a]	
	1938 per cent	*1950 per cent*	*1938 per cent*	*1950 per cent*
United Kingdom	9	4	20	25
Western Germany	18	7	33	10
Italy	4	25	1	13
Sweden	11	21	5	18
Switzerland ..	11	12	5	10
Finland	—	71	—	7
United States	11	—	29	1

[a] This refers to total machinery imports from eleven western European countries (specified in Table B) and the United States.

More than half of the total exports of machinery to eastern Europe in 1950 was sold to the Soviet Union and Poland (Table C) and of this again one-half was of British and Swedish origin. Generators and generating sets are the largest single items in Soviet imports of machinery from the United Kingdom, while textile machinery and mining equipment weigh heavily in Poland's imports. Hungary's imports of machinery, which have increased rapidly during recent years, consist largely of western German machine-tools and electrical apparatus. Bulgarian and Rumanian imports, though increasing in recent years, remain far below the pre-war level, but their imports of machinery from other eastern European countries are known to have increased considerably.

Raw material supplies from western to eastern Europe reached approximately the pre-war figure in 1948, and, despite a sharp decline since then, they still remain at a higher level, compared with pre-war, than most of the other commodity groups shown. Increases in relation to pre-war have been registered by Sweden (mainly iron ore and wood-pulp) and Norway (mainly animal oil, fertilizer and aluminium). Finnish raw material exports, made up of timber and wood-pulp, mainly to the Soviet Union and Poland, reached considerable proportions in 1948, but have dropped sharply since then.[1] It should be borne in mind that purchases from overseas countries add substantially to the raw materials supplies of eastern European countries. Thus, in 1950 raw materials imports amounted to 130 million dollars in current prices from the overseas sterling area [2] (mainly wool, rubber and cotton) and 19 million dollars from the United States. On the other hand, imports of manufactured items from western Europe may be regarded as fairly representative of total purchases of these commodities from outside the region, at least since 1949, when United States exports of manufactures to the countries of eastern Europe were curtailed to insignificant amounts.

The varying behaviour of the different commodity groups is the result of a fundamental change in the import structure of eastern European countries, the main emphasis within the declining volume of imports being laid on the types of commodities which are essential for the industrial development of those countries. Thus, the three groups, metals and metal manufactures, machinery, and vehicles and transport equipment, in 1950 made up 59 per cent of total eastern European imports from western Europe, as against 45 per cent before the war. The recovery of the exports of transport equipment to three-quarters of their pre-war level is, however, entirely due to the export of Finnish ships on reparation account. Changes of the share in total eastern European imports from western Europe of the two groups, metals and manufactures and machinery, from 38 per cent in 1938 to 51 per cent in 1950 are therefore more typical for the manner in which the shift in the import pattern of eastern European countries has affected the exports of western European countries. For machinery alone, the corresponding proportions are 18 per cent and 36 per cent. On the other hand, the share of textiles and other consumer goods has fallen from 19 to 10 per cent.

[1] Whereas in 1948 out of the raw material deliveries for 65 million dollars, 13 million were supplied as reparation payments, in 1949 and 1950 raw material exports represented exclusively commercial exports. On the other hand, exports of machinery and transport equipment were practically entirely delivered on reparation account. Under the new trade agreement already referred to, commercial exports of those two items are to increase substantially as reparations decline, so as to maintain both the size and the structure of total Finnish deliveries to the U.S.S.R.

[2] This figure is derived from information given in an article in *The Economist* of 1 September 1951.

3. Eastern European Exports to Western Europe

The commodity composition of exports from eastern to western Europe in 1950 (measured in value terms) is shown in Tables D and E. Apart from Czech exports, which are largely made up of finished products from the engineering, and from the textile and other light industries, the bulk of exports from eastern to western European countries is to be found in the groups of foodstuffs and raw materials, particularly coal, timber, grain and meat. For the more important commodities, the quantities exported in 1938 and in the years since 1948 are given in Tables 5 and 6.

Table 5

IMPORTS OF SELECTED COMMODITIES INTO TEN WESTERN EUROPEAN COUNTRIES [a] FROM EASTERN EUROPE

Thousands of tons

Commodity	1938	1948	1949	1950
Coal [b]	11,825	13,191	13,557	11,185
of which				
Sweden	2,715	3,696	2,171	2,533
Austria	1,864	1,688	2,585	2,351
Denmark	295	1,700	1,685	1,809
Italy	2,198	1,124	1,923	1,247
France	1,724	1,783	2,123	786
Norway	456	952	680	515
Timber (1,000 m^3) [c]	6,117	700	1,168	1,316
of which				
United Kingdom	2,786	268	851	1,017
Western Germany	1,838	1	1	14
Belgium	343	46	39	116
Netherlands	949	291	250	98
France	183	47	12	—
Steel	214	188	189	67
Sugar	221	37	118	56
Meat	160	14	29	79
of which				
United Kingdom	41	12	21	38
Western Germany	102	—	4	28
Eggs	72	12	16	27
of which				
United Kingdom	42	8	11	12
Western Germany	20	—	—	5
Tobacco	26	3	4	2

Sources : See Appendix.

a Belgium-Luxembourg, France, the three western zones of Germany (1938 : whole of pre-war territory), Italy, the Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey and the United Kingdom.

b Including Austria and Denmark in addition to the countries mentioned in *a*.

c Softwood logs and sawn softwood.

With the sole exception of coal, exports of all the commodities specified were at much lower levels in recent years than in 1938. The maintenance of Polish coal exports at or above the pre-war quantity is largely due to the addition to Poland's coal resources brought about by post-war territorial changes. The reduction of exports in 1950 fell mainly on France, where demand for coal was temporarily slack. Polish coal deliveries in 1951, assessed on the basis of actual exports in the first quarter and the forecast of export availabilities made by the Coal Committee of the Economic Commission for Europe for the following three quarters, would appear not even to reach the 1950 level, let alone the higher level of exports in 1949.

Developments in the latter half of 1950 led to the resumption of large-scale coal imports from the United States from the beginning of 1951 at prices which are much higher than the cost of European coal, especially after the rise in freight rates. The renewed shortage of coal has placed Poland in a favourable bargaining position and prices for Polish coal have been raised to or above the landed cost of American coal. All three Scandinavian countries have recently experienced difficulties in maintaining the previous high level of coal supplies from Poland, partly because of the lack of shipping space. Denmark has so far been able to obtain Polish coal against delivery of ships, and its needs from this source may in future be smaller if the larger part of its E.R.P. aid is to be earmarked for the purchase of American coal. Sweden is in a stronger position as the main supplier of another basic commodity which has recently become extremely scarce, namely iron ore, and export prices for Swedish iron ore to some countries, among them Poland, are to be raised considerably.

In all post-war years, timber supplies from eastern Europe remained far below what they were in 1938. Western Germany, the biggest pre-war importer of timber from eastern Europe, was completely out of the market ; but, even so, imports by the United Kingdom, the largest importer since the war, were only one-third as great in 1950 as in 1938. The Soviet Union, by far the most important supplier, reduced its timber exports in spite of a considerable expansion of production because domestic requirements, both

Table 6

IMPORTS OF GRAIN BY WESTERN EUROPEAN COUNTRIES

Millions of tons

Exporting area	Bread grain [a]			Coarse grain [b]			TOTAL		
	1934–1938	1949	1950	1934–1938	1949	1950	1934–1938	1949	1950
U.S.S.R.	0.8	0.6	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.8	1.3	0.9	1.1
Other eastern European countries [c]	1.6	0.7	0.3	1.5	0.7	0.3	3.1	1.4	0.6
Total eastern Europe	2.4	1.3	0.6	2.0	1.0	1.1	4.4	2.3	1.7
All countries [d]	12.1	15.0	10.6	11.1	7.0	7.0	23.2	22.0	17.6
Share of eastern Europe in total imports of western European countries	20	9	6	18	14	16	19	10	10

NOTES. — For country coverage see Appendix Tables F and G, from which the figures are derived.

[a] Wheat and rye, including flour in grain equivalent.

[b] Maize, barley and oats.

[c] Including Yugoslavia ; excluding Czechoslovakia.

[d] Including trade among western European countries.

in the building and in the paper-making industries, had increased very substantially. For the other eastern European countries, the reasons for the decline in exports are the falling off of timber production below the pre-war level, together with some increase in consumption after the war. The United Kingdom succeeded in securing most of the Soviet timber supplies to western Europe in 1950 (and was also responsible for the whole of the increase in Soviet timber exports to western European countries in that year) although, owing to shipping difficulties, actual deliveries in 1950 fell short of the 199,000 standards (equivalent to about 930,000 cubic metres) stipulated in the agreement. A new contract, concluded in July 1951, provides for the delivery of 128,000 standards, an amount which is below both the agreement figure for 1950 and the quantities actually delivered that year.[1]

Not only have Soviet exports of sawn softwood fallen to about 10 per cent of the pre-war quantity, but exports of pulpwood have virtually stopped. France (in whose trade with the Soviet Union pulpwood was an important item) was able to replace its imports of pulpwood from the Soviet Union by imports from the French Zone of Germany until 1949. It is now, however, facing serious difficulties in securing adequate supplies.

Although an increase in export availabilities of timber from eastern European countries to anything like the pre-war quantities is unlikely for a long time, it is perhaps reasonable to expect that the moderate increase of the years 1948 to 1950 will continue in the years to come.

Table 6 (and the more detailed statistics given in Tables F and G) show that in 1950 total grain exports from the Soviet Union to western Europe increased to a level not far below that of the pre-war years. This was solely due to a substantial increase in exports of coarse grain while exports of bread grain were smaller than in 1949. However, in addition to exports to western Europe, the Soviet Union has in recent years exported substantial quantities of grain, in particular wheat, to other eastern European countries (and smaller amounts to Egypt and India). The trade agreements of Czechoslovakia and eastern Germany with the Soviet Union provided for exports of grain totalling about one million tons in 1950. In that year, total grain exports from the Soviet Union to all destinations thus appear to have been well above the average for the years 1934–1938.

Exports of both bread grain and coarse grain from other eastern European countries were only a fraction of what they used to be, and were much lower in 1950 than in 1949. For the whole group of eastern European countries taken together [2] (including the Soviet

[1] An option expiring at the end of August for additional supplies up to 50 per cent of the contract amount was not taken up by the United Kingdom.

[2] In the tables dealing with grain exports from eastern to western Europe, a modified grouping of countries was adopted : Czechoslovakia, as a net importer of grain, was disregarded, and Yugoslavia was added to the group of eastern European grain-exporting countries.

Union) grain exports to western Europe in 1949 and 1950 averaged only some 2 million tons, as against an average of 4½ million tons for the years 1934–1938. The share of eastern Europe in total grain imports of western European countries has thereby fallen from 19 to 10 per cent. The reduction in grain exports from eastern Europe is much greater still, if the comparison is made with the years preceding the first World War.[1]

In 1949 and 1950, Finland, Norway and Italy, and in 1949 the Netherlands also, imported bread grains from the Soviet Union. The other eastern European suppliers of bread grain, mainly to western Germany, were Poland (rye) and Hungary (wheat and rye).

Coarse grain exports from the Soviet Union almost trebled from 1949 to 1950, but since Hungarian exports decreased, owing to the drought in that country, the total amount exported from eastern Europe increased only slightly. The United Kingdom has taken almost the whole of Soviet exports of coarse grain. In September 1951, a contract was concluded providing for the same quantity of coarse grain as agreed under the previous contract and, in addition, 200,000 tons of wheat. This will be the first export since the war of bread grain from eastern Europe to the United Kingdom.

The main reason for the decline of eastern European grain exports in comparison with the pre-war years was the failure of agriculture in eastern Europe to regain the pre-war level of output. In some cases, increased home requirements for feeding-stuffs may also have reduced export availabilities. With the expansion of production more recently, and the good harvest in 1951, possibilities of greater exports are present. At a consultative meeting of government experts held in August 1951 under the auspices of the Economic Commission for Europe, the Soviet delegate, as well as delegates of other eastern European countries, stated that exports of grain and of other basic commodities could be raised very considerably ; the extent of the increase would depend on the nature and quantity of the counter-deliveries that could be offered.

[1] See the article " Long-term Trends in European Agriculture " in this *Bulletin*, Table 10, p. 37.

Most of eastern European exports of meat and eggs to western Europe are absorbed by the United Kingdom and western Germany. Exports of meat to western Germany have declined to less than one-third of their pre-war volume. In the case of Poland, this is partly to be explained by an increase in consumption by the non-agricultural population.

* * *

It has been shown that, for some western European countries, the eastern European market for certain groups of manufactures is of considerable importance even at the prevailing low level of East–West trade. Nevertheless, in present market conditions, the economic interest of western European countries in an expansion of East–West trade is not primarily to find an outlet for commodities which could not easily be sold elsewhere.[2] It lies rather in the fact, frequently emphasized by western European governments, that eastern Europe is a potential source of basic commodities which can otherwise be obtained only against payment in dollars.

Immediately after the war, the lack of exportable surpluses of basic commodities in eastern European countries was the chief reason for the low level of East–West trade. Since then, production, and thereby export possibilities, have increased. However, when exports in any case account for only a small proportion of total production—as is true of nearly all the major export products of eastern European countries—the concept of export availability becomes rather vague, and within a given volume of production the supply of exports may be extremely elastic. It can be safely assumed, therefore, that the increase in exports from eastern Europe which has actually taken place since the immediate post-war years was smaller than it could have been in a different political atmosphere. Available information on the development of production in eastern Europe tends to suggest that the next few years will bring about some further increase in export possibilities, which is a necessary, albeit insufficient, condition of expanded East–West trade in Europe.

[2] In some cases, however, eastern European countries do at present provide an important outlet for commodities the marketing of which would otherwise be problematic. Salted herrings from Norway and engineering products from Finland and Italy are examples of such commodities.

Appendix

Supplementary Statistics and Sources and Methods used in the article "Recent Developments in Trade between Eastern and Western Europe"

Table A

TRADE OF WESTERN EUROPE WITH EASTERN EUROPE

Millions of dollars at current prices, f.o.b. [a]

Area of origin for imports and area of destination for exports	Year	United Kingdom		France		Netherlands		Belgium-Luxembourg		Switzerland		Italy		Turkey		Denmark		Sweden		Norway		Finland [b]		Western Germany [c]		Austria		Others [d]		TOTAL	
		Imp.	Exp.	Imp.	Exp.	Imp.	Exp.	Imp.	Exp.	Imp.	Exp.	Imp.	Exp.	Imp.	Exp.	Imp.	Exp.	Imp.	Exp.	Imp.	Exp.	Imp.	Exp.	Imp.	Exp.	Imp.	Exp.	Imp.	Exp.	Imp.	Exp.
Czechoslovakia	1938	32	11	9	12	15	7	7	6	12	10	13	7	10	4	2	1	10	9	5	2	4	—	59	55	19	8	1	3	198	135
	1948	27	22	20	17	48	30	16	22	34	30	23	16	17	13	11	9	30	27	10	9	5	2	12	6	31	15	14	13	298	231
	1949	7	19	17	23	34	29	11	29	20	21	14	15	20	19	10	7	24	26	15	13	7	5	20	14	36	21	8	3	243	244
	1950	23	12	12	12	22	13	11	18	21	24	13	11	12	10	6	4	20	19	9	6	8	3	24	18	19	19	4	2	204	171
	1951 *e*	27	9	8	6	17	15	10	25	21	23	13	14	10	14	4	4	20	20	4	7	3	5	6	23	21	19	7	3	171	187
Poland	1938	41	26	9	9	10	7	10	10	5	5	12	6	2	2	3	2	14	9	3	2	4	1	44	48	11	8	4	1	172	136
	1948	35	29	32	10	12	6	8	12	12	8	17	18	1	1	36	13	67	40	19	12	32	8	4	—	19	3	2	1	296	161
	1949	50	32	38	35	25	19	8	12	6	12	31	14	5	4	29	16	47	31	15	13	18	9	30	9	19	11	4	1	325	218
	1950	49	19	12	16	7	9	7	8	7	11	17	16	2	2	25	8	36	32	11	7	26	9	15	16	20	9	5	2	239	164
	1951 *e*	59	24	7	9	8	6	7	9	9	8	27	14	1	2	35	20	65	44	7	6	37	14	11	21	22	16	10	2	305	195
Hungary	1938	11	3	3	1	2	1	1	1	5	3	10	9	1	1	1	—	3	1	1	—	—	—	44	35	28	15	1	1	111	71
	1948	22	9	3	3	7	5	4	3	7	8	2	3	2	2	1	2	5	4	1	1	1	1	5	2	11	7	—	—	71	50
	1949	24	15	6	6	10	5	6	11	11	12	5	6	3	3	2	1	5	5	1	1	2	2	24	16	16	13	—	—	115	96
	1950	1	5	2	3	7	4	4	9	11	11	10	8	6	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	23	31	9	11	—	—	78	90
	1951 *e*	—	4	1	2	5	4	2	11	8	11	8	9	6	8	2	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	16	16	15	6	1	—	68	76
Rumania	1938	18	6	8	10	2	1	4	4	6	3	10	7	2	2	2	3	1	1	—	—	—	—	30	40	12	8	17	2	112	87
	1948	12	4	—	—	4	1	—	1	1	4	—	4	4	1	—	—	5	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	1	—	29	18
	1949	6	6	—	1	—	1	1	2	—	4	1	1	2	1	3	—	1	1	1	—	3	1	1	4	5	3	—	—	24	25
	1950	2	2	—	—	2	1	—	2	—	5	—	3	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	3	2	2	5	2	3	—	—	12	23
	1951 *e*	2	3	—	1	1	1	—	3	—	6	1	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	1	—	4	3	3	—	—	12	25
Bulgaria	1938	2	1	1	2	—	—	—	1	1	1	5	4	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	35	23	5	2	1	—	52	35
	1948	1	1	2	1	—	—	—	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	—	1	1	1	—	—	1	1	—	—	3	2	—	—	12	12
	1949	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	2	3	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	3	—	4	6	—	—	13	15
	1950	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	1	2	1	1	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	4	2	2	—	—	7	13
	1951 *e*	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	1	—	—	4	7
U.S.S.R.	1938	119	55	17	8	22	17	26	18	7	6	—	2	4	4	6	2	5	9	4	2	4	2	53	48	2	3	15	5	284	181
	1948	105	21	9	—	3	4	46	20	5	8	4	3	—	—	15	19	11	17	25	19	51	146	—	—	—	—	—	2	274	259
	1949	47	32	5	—	20	7	5	29	2	5	15	17	—	—	3	9	3	21	20	20	37	132	—	—	—	—	—	—	157	272
	1950	86	32	5	3	2	1	10	19	2	4	13	20	—	—	4	1	6	22	10	8	24	61	—	—	—	—	—	—	162	171
	1951 *e*	129	13	4	1	9	2	17	10	6	7	29	17	—	—	10	—	11	22	9	13	41	113	—	—	—	—	—	2	265	200
Total of countries listed	1938	223	102	47	42	51	33	48	40	36	28	50	35	20	14	15	8	33	29	13	6	12	3	265	249	77	44	39	12	929	645
	1948	202	86	66	31	74	46	74	59	60	59	48	46	25	18	63	44	119	90	55	41	90	158	21	8	66	29	17	16	980	731
	1949	135	106	66	65	89	61	31	85	41	56	69	55	30	27	47	33	80	85	52	47	67	149	78	43	80	54	12	4	877	870
	1950	161	71	31	34	40	28	32	56	42	57	54	60	21	17	37	14	64	75	31	22	63	76	65	74	52	44	9	4	702	632
	1951 *e*	217	54	20	19	41	28	36	58	44	56	78	58	18	26	51	25	97	87	21	27	88	135	34	65	62	45	18	7	825	690
Yugoslavia	1938	11	6	2	3	2	1	5	1	2	3	7	12	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	42	35	24	11	4	2	102	75
	1948	17	11	4	5	19	10	8	15	8	9	18	25	—	—	—	—	8	4	1	—	2	2	1	1	12	10	1	—	99	92
	1949	41	13	4	7	11	11	5	13	6	10	15	25	1	—	3	1	7	6	—	1	1	1	8	15	17	20	—	—	119	126
	1950	29	17	5	5	5	6	6	4	3	6	13	20	—	1	1	1	5	3	—	—	1	—	22	37	10	12	4	3	104	115
	1951 *e*	23	21	4	5	4	11	4	8	4	8	12	28	1	1	1	4	3	3	—	1	1	1	22	37	8	10	1	—	88	138

Sources : See Appendix.

a C.i.f. figures have been converted to f.o.b. values by reducing c.i.f. figures at varying rates up to 10 per cent. See Appendix.

b Including war reparations to the U.S.S.R. which amounted to $85 million, $72 million and $34 million respectively in 1948, 1949 and 1950.

c For 1938 : whole of pre-war territory. *d* Iceland, Ireland, Greece, Spain and Portugal.

e Annual rates based on first 6 months ; 5 months for Spain and Turkey ; 3 months for Greece.

Table B

[c] For 1938 : whole of pre-war territory. [d] Iceland, Ireland, Greece, Spain and Portugal.
[e] Annual rates based on first 6 months ; 5 months for Spain and Turkey ; 3 months for Greece.

Table B

EXPORTS OF ELEVEN WESTERN EUROPEAN COUNTRIES AND THE UNITED STATES TO EASTERN EUROPE, BY COMMODITY GROUPS

Millions of dollars at constant prices, f.o.b. [a]

Commodity group	Year	United Kingdom	France	Netherlands	Belgium-Luxembourg	Switzerland	Italy	Denmark	Sweden	Norway	Finland [b]	Western Germany [c]	TOTAL [d]	United States
1. Food, drink and tobacco	1938	11.8	2.0	10.1	4.6	2.5	30.0	0.9	1.4	3.5	0.1	5.5	72.4	6.0
	1948	0.6	0.4	11.8	2.1	3.2	3.2	21.3	11.0	6.4	2.4	—	62.4	16.6
	1949	0.9	2.2	14.4	0.9	0.4	3.2	15.2	7.1	8.5	2.9	6.1	61.8	6.4
	1950	0.3	0.1	2.2	0.1	0.1	7.1	6.5	3.3	4.8	3.4	1.7	29.6	6.7
2. Raw materials	1938	41.1	27.0	15.8	20.4	2.0	7.1	3.4	17.8	8.9	0.3	58.6	202.4	72.0
	1948	3.6	11.0	10.1	18.9	1.7	7.6	17.4	28.5	29.3	65.4	3.3	196.8	26.9
	1949	3.8	26.6	10.1	17.6	2.3	10.7	17.8	15.3	21.2	28.8	3.0	157.2	34.3
	1950	4.3	15.1	3.8	14.3	0.9	8.3	4.5	21.2	10.3	17.7	7.3	107.7	18.7
3. Metals and manufactures	1938	28.8	22.3	20.0	52.9	3.3	0.2	1.6	11.8	5.3	0.1	87.8	234.1	43.8
	1948	10.9	2.7	6.6	20.8	4.7	1.0	—	14.7	3.9	7.3	1.8	74.4	3.9
	1949	12.6	3.8	12.6	38.4	3.3	1.4	0.4	22.6	4.5	3.1	4.3	107.0	0.4
	1950	6.2	7.9	10.4	19.0	3.9	3.1	0.3	18.1	1.9	3.6	31.1	105.5	0.1
4. Machinery	1938	55.9	8.5	2.5	5.9	15.5	1.7	1.3	14.2	—	—	94.5	200.0	83.2
	1948	29.3	3.0	5.1	5.2	19.9	10.1	2.1	29.7	0.2	29.2	1.5	135.3	49.7
	1949	60.5	11.0	7.3	15.8	23.4	23.9	2.8	35.2	—	18.8	6.6	205.3	7.8
	1950	63.9	11.1	5.5	17.2	27.1	34.0	4.7	47.3	—	19.1	25.6	255.5	3.5
5, 6. Vehicles and other transport equipment	1938	10.7	9.3	10.4	1.4	3.4	7.6	7.9	0.1	—	0.2	31.1	82.1	26.4
	1948	5.6	6.5	1.5	0.3	2.2	12.0	0.5	0.5	0.4	35.1	—	64.6	1.8
	1949	6.7	6.4	7.2	2.1	1.1	5.7	0.2	0.9	—	44.8	0.7	75.8	1.1
	1950	3.2	6.5	1.7	1.5	0.7	3.7	3.3	2.3	—	33.6	4.1	60.6	0.7
7. Chemicals	1938	2.9	5.5	4.7	4.2	7.0	3.0	0.5	1.4	—	—	59.8	89.0	3.8
	1948	4.2	2.3	3.6	4.2	16.4	2.4	1.8	3.9	1.2	0.4	1.4	41.8	4.0
	1949	9.0	6.4	7.7	5.3	10.9	3.6	1.8	5.4	0.2	1.4	11.0	62.7	2.1
	1950	2.7	1.3	3.8	3.6	10.0	2.0	3.0	3.7	—	1.4	12.9	44.4	2.6
8. Textiles	1938	45.6	10.0	5.4	4.5	9.4	22.7	—	0.5	—	—	22.5	120.6	1.0
	1948	2.1	0.7	3.5	2.2	3.6	7.2	—	1.1	—	1.6	—	22.0	1.6
	1949	5.2	0.8	7.7	9.3	3.2	3.0	0.2	2.1	—	1.4	0.4	33.3	2.9
	1950	4.2	0.4	5.2	8.9	2.7	7.2	0.1	1.7	—	3.9	1.2	35.5	1.0
9. Other manufactures	1938	18.1	2.6	4.9	9.5	19.1	1.4	0.6	3.5	0.2	—	36.8	96.7	14.4
	1948	1.7	2.4	1.2	4.6	6.0	1.2	0.9	2.4	0.4	15.7	0.3	36.8	2.6
	1949	2.7	4.6	1.8	3.0	5.9	0.6	1.1	2.4	0.5	33.7	1.5	57.8	1.3
	1950	1.1	2.9	1.1	1.6	6.0	1.6	0.3	1.7	0.4	14.8	3.8	35.3	0.1
10. Unspecified	1938	4.7	19.5	10.7	0.1	—	4.5	—	0.1	—	—	0.2	39.8	—
	1948	28.6	3.7	2.4	0.1	—	0.7	0.1	0.2	0.1	—	—	35.9	12.9
	1949	16.8	8.1	2.4	—	—	0.3	0.1	—	16.5	14.8	—	59.0	4.2
	1950	13.3	4.5	3.0	—	0.3	0.6	0.1	—	13.1	3.4	—	38.3	2.0
TOTAL, groups 1–10	1938	219.6	106.7	84.5	103.5	62.2	78.2	16.2	50.8	17.9	0.7	396.8	1,137.1	250.6
	1948	86.6	32.7	45.8	58.4	57.7	45.4	44.1	92.0	41.9	157.1	8.3	670.0	120.0
	1949	118.2	69.9	71.2	92.4	50.5	52.4	39.6	91.0	51.4	149.7	33.6	819.9	60.3
	1950	99.2	49.8	36.7	66.2	51.7	67.6	22.8	99.3	30.5	100.9	87.7	712.4	35.4

Sources : Statistics of the exporting countries. See Appendix.

a 1938 and 1948 at 1948 prices ; 1949 and 1950 : first 9 months expressed at annual rates at January–September 1949 prices.

b Including war reparations to the U.S.S.R.

c Three western zones of Germany for all years.

d Figures in the 1948 column do not agree exactly with those in Table A, as they are derived from the statistics of the exporting countries only, whereas the corresponding figures in Table A are based on the statistics of both importing and exporting countries.

Table C

IMPORTS OF EASTERN EUROPEAN COUNTRIES FROM WESTERN EUROPE BY COMMODITY GROUPS [a]

Millions of dollars at constant prices f.o.b. [b]

Commodity group	Year	Czechoslovakia	Poland	Hungary	Rumania	Bulgaria	U.S.S.R. [c]	TOTAL	Yugoslavia
1. Food, drink and tobacco	1938	23.2	25.1	8.1	5.9	1.5	8.6	72.4	5.8
	1948	25.3	7.6	2.7	1.0	0.1	25.7	62.4	3.3
	1949	21.3	23.0	0.9	0.5	0.3	15.8	61.8	1.1
	1950	10.1	14.8	0.6	0.1	0.2	3.8	29.6	1.3
2. Raw materials	1938	74.1	60.5	18.4	11.2	3.8	34.4	202.4	12.9
	1948	46.6	57.9	9.5	0.5	0.9	81.4	196.8	9.7
	1949	40.9	56.1	17.6	1.9	0.6	40.1	157.2	14.4
	1950	39.3	34.7	12.0	1.5	1.1	19.1	107.7	17.6
3. Metals and manufactures	1938	31.2	36.8	18.2	27.1	14.6	106.2	234.1	15.2
	1948	26.4	15.7	3.4	1.3	0.9	26.7	74.4	10.2
	1949	39.8	19.3	11.7	0.9	2.4	32.9	107.0	15.3
	1950	31.5	25.9	20.3	2.2	2.1	23.5	105.5	26.9
4. Machinery	1938	26.5	50.5	11.2	34.7	8.0	69.1	200.0	23.9
	1948	33.3	29.8	5.0	2.2	2.0	63.0	135.3	18.9
	1949	40.1	54.3	19.0	4.4	3.1	84.4	205.3	25.1
	1950	37.0	66.4	26.8	11.7	4.8	108.8	255.5	27.1
5, 6. Vehicles and other transport equipment	1938	5.6	19.0	8.0	25.8	3.5	20.2	82.1	13.5
	1948	6.8	18.5	1.4	0.5	0.8	36.6	64.6	6.9
	1949	3.2	18.8	3.8	1.2	2.8	46.0	75.8	6.1
	1950	3.2	13.2	4.0	1.4	1.1	37.7	60.6	13.6
7. Chemicals	1938	18.7	15.1	14.4	15.7	6.7	18.4	89.0	11.1
	1948	23.7	9.7	3.1	1.2	0.6	3.5	41.8	5.8
	1949	27.2	14.3	9.8	3.3	2.0	6.1	62.7	6.0
	1950	17.9	13.1	9.4	0.9	1.7	1.4	44.4	8.4
8. Textiles	1938	26.9	19.1	17.3	22.4	10.0	24.9	120.6	39.6
	1948	8.6	1.6	4.2	3.4	0.6	3.6	22.0	17.1
	1949	13.3	3.4	8.9	1.3	0.5	5.9	33.3	20.0
	1950	12.8	4.9	9.7	4.4	0.6	3.1	35.5	10.9
9. Other manufactures	1938	25.2	24.8	10.7	15.7	3.8	16.5	96.7	9.4
	1948	10.7	6.1	1.8	0.6	1.3	16.3	36.8	4.5
	1949	13.0	6.8	4.2	0.8	0.5	32.5	57.8	9.3
	1950	9.4	6.9	4.9	0.1	0.7	13.3	35.3	10.4
10. Unspecified	1938	8.7	6.8	3.5	10.0	2.5	8.3	39.8	6.5
	1948	6.9	12.8	9.2	4.3	1.6	1.1	35.9	4.2
	1949	14.3	20.1	4.2	2.8	1.7	15.9	59.0	6.3
	1950	10.9	15.8	2.8	1.4	1.2	6.2	38.3	11.5
TOTAL, groups 1–10	1938	240.1	257.7	109.8	168.5	54.4	306.6	1,137.1	137.9
	1948	188.3	159.7	40.3	15.0	8.8	257.9	670.0	80.6
	1949	213.1	216.1	80.1	17.1	13.9	279.6	819.9	103.6
	1950	172.1	195.7	90.5	23.7	13.5	216.9	712.4	127.7

Sources : Statistics of the western European countries. See Appendix.

[a] Belgium-Luxembourg, Denmark, Finland, France, the three western zones of Germany, Italy, the Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland and the United Kingdom.

[b] 1938 and 1948 at 1948 prices ; 1949 and 1950 : first 9 months expressed at annual rates at January–September 1949 prices.

[c] Including war reparations from Finland.

the Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland and the United Kingdom.

c Including war reparations from Finland.

Table D

IMPORTS OF TWELVE WESTERN EUROPEAN COUNTRIES FROM EASTERN EUROPE [a] IN 1950

Millions of dollars in current prices, c.i.f.

Commodity group	United Kingdom	France	Nether-lands	Belgium-Luxem-bourg [b]	Switzer-land	Italy	Denmark	Sweden	Norway	Finland [c]	Western Germany	Austria	Total
1. Food, drink, tobacco	79.6	4.9	8.2	3.3	20.2	26.2	7.4	7.6	15.6	20.5	53.8	14.3	261.6
of which Grains and flour	38.9	0.3	6.3	3.3	3.2	15.8	2.1	1.2	10.6	11.7	19.1	0.1	112.6
Meat	34.2	0.2	1.0	—	4.6	5.3	—	0.2	—	—	16.6	4.3	66.4
Eggs	5.0	—	—	—	2.0	2.4	—	—	—	—	2.9	0.8	13.1
Tobacco	—	0.1	—	—	0.3	0.7	—	—	—	0.2	0.5	0.1	1.9
2. Raw materials	53.7	15.2	11.5	2.7	10.5	21.7	25.5	36.5	9.0	24.5	11.8	28.7	251.3
of which Ores	—	—	0.7	0.3	—	0.4	—	2.3	1.1	—	0.1	—	4.9
Coal and coke	—	11.0	2.2	—	6.2	18.3	24.8	32.5	7.3	20.8 [d]	7.4	25.9	156.4
Timber	37.8	—	3.7	—	0.4	0.7	0.1	0.4	—	—	0.3	0.2	43.6
Hides, furs and skins	11.6	—	—	—	0.8	—	—	—	—	—	0.1	—	12.5
3. Metals and manufactures	—	0.6	4.6	2.2	3.2	3.9	1.9	6.3	1.9	7.8	0.2	0.9	33.5
of which Raw and semi-manufactured metals	—	0.2	4.1	2.2	0.9	3.5	1.5	5.4	1.3	5.1	0.1	0.2	24.5
4. Machinery	0.9	1.1	2.4	0.6	1.0	0.5	1.6	2.9	1.1	2.2	0.2	1.2	15.7
5, 6 Vehicles and other transport equipment	—	2.7	4.5	1.5	0.6	0.2	0.3	3.0	—	0.7	0.3	1.1	14.9
7. Chemicals	—	0.2	0.9	0.2	2.0	0.3	1.7	2.9	0.8	2.8	1.2	1.1	14.1
of which Fertilizers	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.3	0.7	0.7	1.2	—	—	3.9
8. Textiles	5.7	0.9	3.7	0.7	2.8	1.0	1.5	6.5	2.3	4.4	1.0	2.1	32.6
9. Other manufactures	10.6	4.1	4.6	7.7	3.8	2.7	2.5	3.3	1.5	1.2	0.5	2.2	44.7
10. Unspecified	26.3	3.0	0.7	3.8	0.4	0.8	—	—	—	—	—	—	35.0
TOTAL, Groups 1–10	176.8	32.7	41.1	22.7	44.5	57.3	42.4	69.0	32.2	64.1	69.0	51.6	703.4

Sources : See Appendix.

a Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Poland, Rumania and the U.S.S.R.

b Imports from Czechoslovakia and the U.S.S.R. only.

c The figures for Finland are estimates based on the assumption that the commodity composition of exports of each eastern European country was the same in 1950 as in 1949.

d Mineral fuels and oils, bituminous and related products.

Table E

EXPORTS OF EASTERN EUROPEAN COUNTRIES TO WESTERN EUROPE [a] IN 1950

Millions of dollars in current prices, c.i.f.

Commodity group	Czechoslovakia	Poland [b]	U.S.S.R.	Hungary [b]	Rumania [b]	Bulgaria [b]	Total of six countries	Yugoslavia [b]
1. Food, drink, tobacco	41.9	71.3	80.6	54.3	7.7	5.8	261.6	30.1
of which Grains and flour	9.0	7.8	73.0	18.2	3.3	1.3	112.6	12.6
Meat	4.6	41.8	0.1	18.9	1.0	—	66.4	7.2
Eggs	1.1	7.9	—	2.6	1.0	0.5	13.1	0.6
Tobacco	—	—	0.8	0.3	—	0.8	1.9	2.9
2. Raw materials	36.4	142.2	61.4	7.0	4.0	0.3	251.3	50.1
of which Ores	1.2	—	3.7	—	—	—	4.9	3.9
Coal and coke	20.2	129.7	6.2	0.3	—	—	156.4	1.4
Timber	3.8	10.3	29.4	0.1	—	—	43.6	31.1
Hides, furs and skins	—	—	12.5	—	—	—	12.5	—
3. Metals and manufactures	17.8	7.1	6.7	1.9	—	—	33.5	9.1
of which Raw and semi-manufactured, metals	10.3	6.6	6.4	1.2	—	—	24.5	8.2
4. Machinery	12.6	1.0	0.5	1.6	—	—	15.7	—
5, 6. Vehicles and other transport equipment	13.4	0.3	0.9	0.3	—	—	14.9	—
7. Chemicals	4.7	4.6	3.6	1.1	0.1	—	14.1	1.7
of which Fertilizers	—	0.8	3.1	—	—	—	3.9	—
8. Textiles	21.8	4.7	3.8	2.1	0.2	—	32.6	0.2
9. Other manufactures	26.7	3.9	11.6	1.7	0.4	0.4	44.7	1.2
10. Unspecified	21.0	3.7	8.9	0.6	0.5	0.3	35.0	4.6
TOTAL, groups 1–10	196.3	238.8	178.0	70.6	12.9	6.8	703.4	97.0

Sources: See Appendix.

a Austria, Belgium-Luxembourg, Denmark, Finland, France, Western Germany, Italy, Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland, and the United Kingdom.
b Excluding exports to Belgium-Luxembourg.

Table F

BREAD GRAIN [a] IMPORTS OF WESTERN EUROPEAN COUNTRIES FROM EASTERN EUROPEAN COUNTRIES AND FROM ALL SOURCES

Thousands of tons

Exporting country \ Importing country	Calendar year	United Kingdom	France	Netherlands	Belgium	Switzerland	Italy	Greece	Denmark	Sweden	Norway	Finland	Western Germany [b]	Austria	TOTAL
Poland	1934–1938	40	—	9	45	1	6	—	54	2	35	17	74	17	300
	1949	—	61	16	79	1	—	—	7	7	3	—	335	—	509
	1950	—	4	12	42	—	—	—	9	1	3	—	36	—	107
Hungary	1934–1938	11	—	4	9	91	137	14	2	—	3	7	42	205	525
	1949	—	—	—	—	6	21	—	—	—	—	—	166	20	213
	1950	—	—	17	—	21	24	—	—	—	—	—	124	—	186
Rumania	1934–1938	117	7	43	81	41	72	63	2	—	—	—	75	44	545
	1949	—	—	—	—	—	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10
	1950	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	14	—	14
Bulgaria	1934–1938	43	—	6	14	2	17	1	1	—	—	1	9	—	94
	1949	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1950	—	—	—	—	—	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10
U.S.S.R.	1934–1938	281	4	59	150	29	14	60	33	2	91	36	20	16	795
	1949	—	—	105	—	—	142	—	—	1	164	152	—	—	564
	1950	—	—	—	—	—	112	—	—	3	99	110	—	—	324
Yugoslavia	1934–1938	17	29	4	1	2	9	11	—	—	—	—	65	10	148
	1949	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	9
	1950	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	—	11
Total imports from eastern European countries [c]	1934–1938	509	40	125	300	166	255	149	92	4	129	61	285	292	2,407
	1949	—	61	121	79	9	173	—	7	8	167	152	508	20	1,305
	1950	—	4	29	42	24	146	—	9	4	102	110	182	—	652
Total imports from all sources	1934–1938	5,676	643	700	1,291	476	721	446	440	52	350	147	811	343	12,096
	1949	5,609	700	544	764	446	2,030	411	76	10	351	158	3,311	613 [d]	15,023
	1950	3,859	228	732	737	366	1,110	389	132	76	413	238	1,949	375 [d]	10,604

Sources: Statistics of the western European countries and *Cereals, FAO Commodity Series*, Bulletin No. 18, August 1950.

[a] Wheat and rye, including flour in grain equivalent.

[b] 1934–1938 ; whole of pre-war territory.

[c] Including Yugoslavia ; excluding Czechoslovakia.

[d] Including shipments under E.R.P.

Table G

COARSE GRAIN [a] IMPORTS OF WESTERN EUROPEAN COUNTRIES FROM EASTERN EUROPEAN COUNTRIES AND FROM ALL SOURCES

Thousands of tons

Exporting country \ Importing country	Calendar year	United Kingdom	France	Netherlands	Belgium	Switzerland	Italy	Greece	Denmark	Sweden	Norway	Finland	Western Germany [b]	Austria	TOTAL
Poland	1934–1938	30	—	20	194	9	6	—	20	1	1	3	14	2	300
	1949	—	—	—	20	1	—	—	14	1	1	—	55	—	92
	1950	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	16	—	1	—	—	—	17
Hungary	1934–1938	1	—	—	2	3	10	—	23	3	1	—	31	1	75
	1949	60	20	59	18	48	9	—	4	15	—	3	10	2	248
	1950	—	—	10	—	19	1	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	33
Rumania	1934–1938	102	39	34	27	49	26	33	27	2	1	—	214	162	716
	1949	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	15	—	—	5	26
	1950	15	—	15	—	—	—	—	3	6	—	—	—	—	39
Bulgaria	1934–1938	37	2	9	7	3	5	—	2	—	—	—	2	3	70
	1949	—	—	—	—	5	11	—	—	—	—	1	—	5	22
	1950	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	5
U.S.S.R.	1934–1938	162	2	65	60	34	27	2	2	2	1	8	58	55	478
	1949	207	—	30	—	6	—	—	—	3	42	35	—	—	323
	1950	686	—	29	27	—	—	—	—	14	26	50	—	—	832
Yugoslavia	1934–1938	51	3	14	—	18	14	—	42	4	—	1	87	139	373
	1949	79	3	36	10	33	26	—	—	42	—	3	26	8	266
	1950	61	20	10	28	6	—	—	—	24	—	—	46	—	195
Total imports from eastern European countries [c]	1934–1938	383	46	142	290	116	88	35	116	12	4	12	406	362	2,012
	1949	346	23	125	48	93	46	—	24	61	58	42	91	20	977
	1950	762	20	64	55	25	5	—	19	44	27	50	49	1	1,121
Total imports from all sources	1934–1938	4,308	897	1,249	1,265	431	304	56	402	132	154	83	1,371	456	11,108
	1949	1,247	954	707	816	362	115	23	351	180	197	43	1,864	179 [d]	7,038
	1950	1,860	814	924	839	392	124	5	266	143	232	60	1,089	259 [d]	7,007

Sources : Statistics of the western European countries and *Cereals, FAO Commodity Series*, Bulletin No. 18, August 1950.

[a] Maize, barley and oats.

[b] 1934–1938 : whole of pre-war territory.

[c] Including Yugoslavia ; excluding Czechoslovakia.

[d] Including shipments under E.R.P.

Sources and Methods

General

For 1938 and 1948, the sources used are national trade statistics of importing and exporting countries : for 1949 and 1950, national trade statistics of western countries were used.

For 1938, the figure for the trade of western Europe with the U.S.S.R. also covers its trade with Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania.

Post-war data for Germau trade refer exclusively to the trade of the three western zones of occupation. 1938 data for imports refer to the imports of the whole of the pre-war territory. For all periods, except for Table A, however, export data refer to the exports of the three western zones, estimated according to the figures published in the *Economic Survey of Europe in 1950*, Table 61.

Austrian post-war export statistics exclude certain goods moving to eastern Europe from U.S.I.A. controlled plants.

Table 1. Volume of Imports

1938 : The figures given in Table 1 of " The Commodity Composition of Trade between Eastern and Western Europe in 1948 " in the *Economic Bulletin for Europe*, Vol. 1, No. 2, were adjusted for the difference in country coverage. (Western importing countries in the article excluded Finland, Greece, Ireland, Spain and Turkey, whereas exporting eastern countries included Finland and Yugoslavia.) The adjustment, however, was very approximate in that for the computation of 1938 volume figures at 1948 prices, the same over-all price index was used as in the table quoted above without taking any account of differences caused by the changed coverage.

1949 and 1950 : Figures given in Table 52 of the *Economic Survey of Europe in 1950* were modified to exclude Yugoslavia from the group of eastern European countries. (The coverage is the same for western European countries.) Estimates of the volume of imports in the last quarter of 1949 and 1950 were obtained by applying to current values the same price index as in the *Survey* table.

Volume of exports : see notes to Table 2.

Tables 2, 4, B and C

Commodity Groups : The classification is essentially that used in the foreign trade statistics of the United Kingdom, with minor modifications.

Group	*British code*	*Commodities included*
Group 1	Class I, Class IV	Food, drink and tobacco, including animals not for food.
Group 2	Class II, Class III A and P, Cement from Class III B, Newsprint from Class III R	Raw materials including oils, fats and resins, manufactured ; cement and newsprint.
Group 3	Class III, C, D and E	Metals and manufactures, excluding machinery, vehicles and watches.
Group 4	Class III F and G	Machinery, including electrical goods and apparatus.
Group 5/6	Class III S (excluding rubber tyres and tubes)	Vehicles and transport equipment, excluding rubber tyres.
Group 7	Class III O	Chemicals, drugs, dyes and colours.
Group 8	Class III, I, J, K, L, M.	Textiles and manufactures ; yarns and manufactures, excluding raw textile materials (in Group 2).
Group 9	Class III, B, H, N, Q, R, and watches (from E), rubber tyres and tubes from S) T, U.	Other manufactures, including watches and rubber tyres.
Group 10	Class V	Parcel post and unspecified exports.

Conversion into Constant Prices

1938 exports are given at 1948 prices, and January–September 1950 exports at 1949 pre-devaluation prices. The price indices used for the conversion are, whenever possible, detailed unit value indices relating to exports to the world as a whole ; recourse has been had, however, to indices of wholesale prices, and the margin of error is therefore even greater.

For more detailed notes about classification and prices, see *Economic Survey of Europe in 1949*, pp. 261–264, and *Economic Survey of Europe in 1950*, pp. 249–251.

Table 5

The data were derived from trade statistics of western European countries with the following exceptions :

Sugar 1938, Timber 1938 } *International Trade in Certain Raw Materials and Foodstuffs*, League of Nations, 1938 ;

Timber, post-war years : *Yearbook of Forest Products Statistics and Timber Statistics*, Food and Agriculture Organization.

Commodities were taken as shown below :

Item	*Conversion factor*
Sugar in terms of raw equivalent	1 ton refined = 1.1 tons raw
Meat and living animals for food in meat equivalent (excluding poultry)	1 head cattle = 0.22 tons meat 1 head pigs = 0.082 tons meat 1 head sheep = 0.0188 tons meat
Eggs in shell eggs equivalent	1 ton frozen eggs = 1.2 tons shell eggs 1 ton dried eggs = 4.44 tons shell eggs
Tobacco	Smoking tobacco reduced by 10% for packing Cigarettes reduced by 15% for packing Cigars reduced by 20% for packing
Coal : Hard coal, brown coal, coke and manufactured solid fuel	Ton for ton
Timber : Softwood logs and sawn softwood	1938 factors published by Comité international du bois, Brussels ; post-war : FAO usual factors.

Table A

C.i.f. figures were adjusted to f.o.b. values by reducing c.i.f. figures by 5 per cent except for all imports into the United Kingdom or Swedish imports from Poland, where a reduction of 10 per cent was applied. No adjustment was made for imports when there was a common frontier (e.g., Austria from Czechoslovakia, Hungary).

EUROPEAN ECONOMIC STATISTICS[1]

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SYMBOLS EMPLOYED

The following symbols have been used throughout this BULLETIN :

.. = not available
— = nil or negligible
* = provisional estimate by the Secretariat of the Economic Commission for Europe
• = Revised figure

In referring to combinations of years, the use of an oblique stroke—*e.g.*, 1948/49—signifies a 12-month period (say from 1 July 1948 to 30 June 1949). The use of a hyphen—*e.g.*, 1947-1949—signifies the full period of calendar years covered (including the end years indicated).

Unless otherwise indicated, the standard unit of weight used throughout is the metric ton. The definition of "billion" used throughout is one thousand millions. Minor discrepancies in totals and percentages are due to rounding.

[1] For notes on the sources and methods used in the compilation of the statistics, see pp. 88 to 94.

Table I

INDEX NUMBERS OF INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION

Country	*1938 = 100*				*1948 = 100*					
					1950				1951	
	1947	1948	1949	1950	First quarter	Second quarter	Third quarter	Fourth quarter	First quarter	Second quarter [a]
Austria	56 [b]	90 [b]	120 [b]	142 [b]	149	155	157	171	168	184
Belgium	113▪	121▪	122▪	125▪	98▪	100▪	98▪	113▪	116▪	120
Bulgaria	145	175	227	280	..	..	..	..	..	..
Czechoslovakia	93 [b]	110 [b]	127 [b]	147 [b]	131	136	124	146	148	152
Denmark	123	135	142	155	113	122	110	125	124	123
Finland	117	133	142	145	113	115	97	110	125	135
France	92	108	118	121	109	112	102	121	124	129
Saar	49	67	83	88	130	120	132	147	159	159
Germany : western zones	33	50	75	95▪	164	178	194	221▪	221▪	232
West Berlin	31	28	19	28	83▪	89▪	105▪	137▪	135	142
Soviet Zone	47	60	72	91	..	..	..	..	..	..
Greece	69	75	89	112	127	140	158	172	161	171
Hungary	75	107	153	207	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ireland	122	134	151▪	168▪	120	129	125	132	124	137
Italy	86	91	96	109	114	121	117	130	135	140
Luxembourg	109	145	138	146	92	97	102	111	118	123
Netherlands	95	113	126	139	117	121	125	135	133	130
Norway	115	128	140	151	122	121	103	125	128	127
Poland	104 [c]	143 [c]	175 [c]	213 [c]	149	156	164	178▪	187	201
Portugal	112	118	112▪	122▪	93▪	94▪	115▪	113▪	98	..
Rumania	55	83	117	160	..	..	..	..	..	..
Spain	127 [d]	127 [d]	130 [d]	144 [d]	110	116	113	113	111	..
Sweden	141	150	157	165	110	114	99	118	116	119
Turkey	151	156	161	159	101	105	100▪	105	102	..
United Kingdom [e]	115	128	137	150	116▪	117▪	111	124	123▪	123
Total of countries listed [e]	82	96	109	124	121▪	126▪	122▪	138	139▪	143

NOTE. — The indices in general cover manufacturing, mining and gas, water and electricity supply, but not building. In some instances, however, the index numbers do not cover the food, woodworking, clothing and printing industries. The quarterly indices may cover less than the annual indices.

[a] Provisional.

[b] 1937 = 100.

[c] Current production compared with 1938 production in pre-war area.

[d] 1940 = 100.

[e] The official index numbers for the United Kingdom and certain other countries are not adjusted for the changing position of Easter. In order to obtain greater comparability, the index numbers shown here for the United Kingdom—and employed in the computation of the European total—have been calculated to represent for the first quarter, the average of the official figures for the four months January-April and for the second quarter, the average of the months March-June.

Table II

INDEX NUMBERS OF ENGINEERING PRODUCTION

Country	*1938 = 100*				*1948 = 100*					
					1950				1951	
	1947	1948	1949	1950	First quarter	Second quarter	Third quarter	Fourth quarter	First quarter	Second quarter [a]
Austria	56 [b]	98 [b]	152 [b]	188 [b]	181	185	177	222	207•	223
Belgium	113	126	122	115	88	89	86	102	103	109
Czechoslovakia	97 [b]	120 [b]	131 [b]	156 [b]	122	126	128	132	150	157
Denmark	140	156	161	179	113	117	106	125	122•	123
Finland	175	211	230	186	111	106	55	79	116	119
France	98	120	141	131	109	112	101	116	122	128
Germany : western zones	22	47•	79•	109•	184•	215•	238•	286•	291•	309
West Berlin	..	21	18•	24	96	100•	118•	159•	163•	180
Greece	19	27	31	41	115	142	160	189	160	175
Hungary	102	142	199	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ireland	142•	190•	218•	251•	132•	141 •	121•	134•	121	155
Italy	77	71	79	84	118	122	112	122	128	129
Netherlands [c]	93	122	143	159	118	125	138	141	145	145
Norway	130	148	160	162	116	114	90	118	116	120
Poland	130 [b]	193 [b]	240 [b]	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sweden	154	164	168	171	110	108	90	111	113	113
Switzerland	139	139	117	121	..	..	..	..	..	..
United Kingdom [d]	132	151	164	182	117•	121•	114	129	125•	126
Total of countries listed [d]	85	104•	122•	137•	123•	130 •	127•	146•	147•	152

NOTE. — The indices include, as far as possible, mechanical and electrical engineering, transport equipment (including ships and aircraft) and metal goods, but exclude precision engineering and the clock and watch industries.

[a] Provisional.

[b] 1937 = 100 ; for Poland, current production compared with 1937 production in pre-war area.

[c] Including the manufacture of metals.

[d] The official index numbers for the United Kingdom and certain other countries are not adjusted for the changing position of Easter. In order to have greater comparability the index numbers shown here for the United Kingdom—and employed in the computation of the European total—have been calculated to represent, for the first quarter, the average of the official figures for the four months January-April and, for the second quarter, the average of the months March-June.

Table III

INDEX NUMBERS OF CHEMICAL PRODUCTION

Country	*1938 = 100*				*1948 = 100*					
					1950				1951	
	1947	1948	1949	1950	First quarter	Second quarter	Third quarter	Fourth quarter	First quarter	Second quarter[a]
Austria	77[b]	145[b]	167[b]	206[b]	134	136	144	157	160	160
Belgium	129[c]	151[c]	158[c]	170[c]	..	..	..	..	..	..
Czechoslovakia	102[b]	124[b]	134[b]	140[b]	111		108	..	124	
Denmark	100	114	126	139	123	130	107	128	136	132
Finland	154	178	204	234	131	140	123	133	143	160
France	97	114	112	118	102	106	99	117	119•	124
Germany : western zones	34	50•	69	89	154•	172•	193•	188•	207•	215
Greece	59	63	81	94	138	121	153	185	175	161
Hungary	88	107	174	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ireland	99•	103•	124•	142•	137•	132•	135•	152•	148	150
Italy	80	93	105	121	113	129	129•	152•	164•	178
Netherlands	83	105	110	133	..	..	..	..	..	..
Norway	111	119	137	174	154	172	149	168	166	165
Poland	154[b]	305[b]	408[b]	480[b]	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sweden	167	190	205	220	..	..	..	..	..	..
Switzerland[d]	171	174	158	169	..	..	..	..	..	..
United Kingdom[e]	161	184	189	218	112•	115•	118	129	130	131
Total of countries listed[e]	93	116	131	152	120•	127•	130	141	145•	149

NOTE. — As far as possible, the indices cover the production of basic chemicals, fertilizers, dyestuffs, industrial vegetable oils, soap and matches, but not the production of rubber and rayon.

[a] Provisional.

[b] 1937 = 100 ; for Poland, 1937 production in pre-war area = 100.

[c] 1936-1938 = 100.

[d] Approximate index, based on exports and man-hours worked.

[e] The official index numbers for the United Kingdom and certain other countries are not adjusted for the changing position of Easter. In order to obtain greater comparability, the index numbers shown here for the United Kingdom — and employed in the computation of the European total — have been calculated to represent, for the first quarter, the average of the official figures for the four months January–April and, for the second quarter, the average of the months March–June.

Table IV

INDEX NUMBERS OF TEXTILE PRODUCTION

Country	*1938 = 100*				*1948 = 100*					
					1950				1951	
	1947	1948	1949	1950	First quarter	Second quarter	Third quarter	Fourth quarter	First quarter	Second quarter[a]
Austria	31[b]	51[b]	77[b]	94[b]	194	180	170	202	212	211
Belgium	130	116	120	146	118	110	120	143	139•	138
Czechoslovakia[c]	60[b]	77[b]	81[b]	89[b]	122	121	95	130	117	117
Denmark	108	134	151	172	130	137	115	131	136	132
Finland	97	110	131	146	130	132	117	141	145	156
France	89	102	101	109	107	111	93	116	115•	121
Germany : western zones	25	44	75	98	211•	207•	216•	260•	264•	257•
Greece	90	89	100	137	125	142	168	178	164	176
Hungary	68	88	111	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ireland	139	148•	160•	185•	120•	129•	118•	133•	127	146
Italy	100	96	99	102	107	103	97•	123•	126•	118
Netherlands	87	105	122	136	131	129	122	138	143•	136
Norway	124	144	168	180	135	130	102	133	147	151
Poland	86[b]	114[b]	133[b]	150[b]	..	..	..	..	..	
Spain	152[d]	153[d]	145[d]	163[d]	99	111	102	104	98	
Sweden	121	135	142	139[c]	106[c]	102[c]	89[c]	105[c]	109•[c]	109
United Kingdom[e]	81	95	102	112	118•	118•	111•	123	122•	123
Total of countries listed[e]	75[f]	87[f]	98[f]	110[f]	124	124	116	137	136•	136

[a] Provisional.

[b] 1937 = 100; for Poland, 1937 production in pre-war area = 100.

[c] Including ready-made clothing.

[d] 1940 = 100.

[e] The official index numbers for the United Kingdom and certain other countries are not adjusted for the changing position of Easter. In order to obtain greater comparability, the index numbers shown here for the United Kingdom — and employed in the computation of the European total — have been calculated to represent for the first quarter the average of the official figures for the four months January–April and, for the second quarter, the average of the months March–June.

[f] Excluding Spain.

Table V

EMPLOYMENT IN INDUSTRY

Index numbers based on 1938 and 1948

Country	*1938 = 100*				*1948 = 100*					
					1950				1951	
	1947	1948	1949	1950	First quarter	Second quarter	Third quarter	Fourth quarter	First quarter	Second quarter [a]
Austria	121 [b]	139 [b]	154 [b]	163 [b]	115	116	118	119	118	120
Belgium	117 [b]	120 [b]	115 [b]	112 [b]	95	95	96•	98	101•	103
Czechoslovakia	98 [b]	104 [b]	108 [b]	117 [b]	109	112	114	115	117•	121
Denmark [c]	134	141	145	156	107	113	108	116	115	115
Finland	125	129	129	126	103	105	83	105	106	107
France	106	109	111	112	102	102	102	103	104	105
Germany : western zones	89	100	108	114	109	111	118	119	121	123
West Berlin	61	50•	47•	49•	93•	94•	101•	107•	110•	114
Soviet Zone	98	99	98	107	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hungary	106	111	123	140	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ireland	118	123•	130•	133•	107•	107•	108•	110•	110•	..
Italy	105	105	104	102	96	97	99	98•	97	..
Netherlands	129	145	152	159	107	108	110	112	113	113
Norway	132	143	149	153	106	106	107	108	108	110
Poland	129 [d]	145 [d]	162 [d]	187 [d]	122	126•	130•	137	138	143
Sweden	130	132	133	134	102	102	100	102	102	102
Switzerland	148	151	142	138	91	90	91	94	96	99
United Kingdom	108	113	115	117	103	104	104	105	106•	106
Total of countries listed	103	109	112	116	104	105	107	109	110•	111

NOTE. — In general, the indices cover wage and salary earners in manufacturing (excluding building), mining and gas, water and electricity supply. In some instances, indices based on numbers of wage earners only have been linked with indices of wage and salary earners.

[a] Provisional.

[b] 1937 = 100.

[c] Quarterly index numbers for 1950 are based on man-hours worked.

[d] Current employment compared with 1938 employment in pre-war area.

Table VI

PRODUCTION OF COAL [a]

Monthly averages or calendar months — *Millions of tons*

Country	1938	1948	1949	1950	1950				1951				
					First quarter	Second quarter	Third quarter	Fourth quarter	First quarter	Second quarter	April	May	June
Belgium	2.47	2.22	2.32	2.28	2.43	2.30	2.00	2.37	2.42	2.56	2.57	2.50	2.60
Czechoslovakia	1.39 [b]	1.48	1.42	1.54	1.51	1.43	1.46	1.75	1.59•	1.52	..	..	..
France	3.88	3.61	4.27	4.24	4.54	4.11	3.95	4.35	4.51•	4.41	4.49	4.27	4.46
Saar	1.20	1.05	1.19	1.26	1.28	1.23	1.22	1.30	1.41	1.35	1.41	1.27	1.38
Germany :													
Western zones [c]	11.54	7.37	8.73	9.36	9.41	8.79	9.40	9.85	10.03	9.95	10.17	9.50	10.19
Soviet Zone	0.50	0.24	0.25	0.23	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Netherlands	1.12	0.92	0.98	1.02	1.04	1.00	1.04	1.01	1.06	1.02	1.03	1.00	1.05
Poland	5.88 [d]	5.86	6.17	6.50	6.56	6.20	6.62	6.62	6.87•	6.82	..	..	..
United Kingdom [e]	19.32	17.73	18.22	18.31	18.94	18.29	17.15	18.88	19.00	19.21	19.51	19.68	18.44
Other European countries	1.06	1.60	1.69	1.73	1.76	1.73	1.68	1.76	1.75	1.85	1.84	1.85	1.85
Total Europe (excluding U.S.S.R.)	48.36	42.07	45.23	46.47	47.70	45.29	44.76	48.12	48.88•	48.99	49.66	48.67	48.66
Index numbers :													
1938 = 100	*100*	*87*	*94*	*96*	*99*	*94*	*93*	*100*	*101*	*101*	*103*	*101*	*101*
1948 = 100	*115*	*100*	*108*	*110*	*113*	*108*	*106*	*114*	*116*	*116*	*118*	*116*	*116*
United States [f]	29.84	49.64	36.33	42.06	32.44	45.37	43.44	47.00	44.36•	41.93	40.44	42.52	42.84

[a] Excluding lignite. [b] 1937. [c] Including production of pitch coal. [d] Post-war boundaries. [e] Including production of opencast coal.
[f] Including a small amount of lignite.

Table VII

PRODUCTION OF ELECTRIC POWER

Monthly averages or calendar months — *Millions of kilowatt-hours*

Country	1938	1948	1949	1950	1950				1951				
					First quarter	Second quarter	Third quarter	Fourth quarter	First quarter	Second quarter	April	May	June
Austria	250 [a]	438	459	525	424	534	593	547	531	649	542	659	745
Belgium [b]	440	659	680	707	719	648	649	811	803•	747	767	743	732
Czechoslovakia	343 [a]	626	689	760	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Denmark	95	154	160	169	172	144	158	204	206	175	190	175	159
Finland	259	247	296	343	342	327	335	368	373	377	381	389	362
France [c]	1,548	2,297	2,367	2,623	2,568	2,541	2,416	2,967	3,022	2,973	2,982	2,998	2,939
Germany : western zones	2,591	2,718	3,226	3,668	3,514	3,279	3,647	4,233	4,185	4,053	4,163	4,021	3,974
Italy	1,295	1,891	1,732	2,083	1,772	2,102	2,169	2,287	2,195	2,408	2,256	2,488	2,480
Netherlands	295	439	499	586	592	522	553	677	633	567	594	568	539
Norway [d]	803	1,037	1,265	1,444	1,515	1,358	1,296	1,607	1,514	1,359	1,361	1,382	1,334
Poland [d]	659 [e]	626	679	784•	777	705	747	907•	917	818	..	..	..
Spain	229	509	469	583	612	595	563	563	634•	653	677	678	603
Sweden	680	1,173	1,346	1,529	1,553	1,433	1,425	1,705	1,663	1,578	1,575	1,607	1,552
Switzerland [f]	446	720	647	760	597	766	933	743	726	895	783	927	974
United Kingdom [g]	2,031	3,877	4,093	4,580	4,952	4,102	3,902	5,364	5,612	4,652	5,015	4,775	4,165
Other European countries	2,167	2,175	2,496	2,877	2,917	2,634	2,886	3,070	3,186•	2,862	2,898	2,851	2,841
Total Europe (excluding U.S.S.R.)	14,131	19,586	21,103	24,021•	23,804	22,429	22,994	26,853•	27,056•	25,564	25,760	25,877	25,055
Index numbers :													
1938 = 100	*100*	*139*	*149*	*170*	*168*	*159*	*163*	*190*	*191*	*181*	*182*	*183*	*177*
1948 = 100	*72*	*100*	*108*	*123*	*122*	*115*	*117*	*137*	*138*	*131*	*132*	*132*	*128*
United States	11,830	28,028	28,711	32,327	30,777	31,095	32,717	34,719	35,333	34,844	34,431	35,136	34,966

a 1937.

b Total production of public utilities and other plants with an installed capacity of more than 100 kilowatts.

c Production of hydro-electric plants with a generating capacity of over 1,000 kilowatts and of thermo-electric plants with a capacity of over 5,000 kilowatts.

d Production of public utilities and other plants with an installed capacity of 1,000 kilowatts and over.

e Post-war boundaries.

f Production of public utilities, plus purchases for the public grid from railroads and industrial establishments.

g Public utility production ; excluding Northern Ireland.

Table VIII

PRODUCTION OF CRUDE STEEL

Monthly averages or calendar months — *Thousands of tons*

Country	1938	1948	1949	1950	1950				1951				
					First quarter	Second quarter	Third quarter	Fourth quarter	First quarter	Second quarter	April	May	June
Belgium	190	326	321	314	296	293	283	383	402	422	421	408	436
Luxembourg	120	204	189	204	179	187	215	236	248	255	251	251	263
France	518	603	760	721	665	721	681	817	799	826	829	816	832
Saar	213	102	146	158	147	130	166	190	207	214	213	209	219
Germany	1,633 [a]	491	821	1,106	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
of which western zones	1,492	463	763	1,010	949	950	1,072	1,069	1,004	1,143	1,121	1,121	1,187
Soviet Zone	141	28	58	96	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Italy	194	177	171	197	187	190	203	207	222	262	241	276	268
Poland	158 [a]	163	192	209	207	206	209	215	224	229	..	..	..
Sweden	81	105	114	120	129	115	106	131	121	129	128	127	132
United Kingdom	880	1,260	1,318	1,380	1,412	1,403	1,288	1,414	1,389	1,374	1,422	1,343	1,356
Other European countries	403	520	579	653	636	654 •	664	647	688	718	707	717	729
Total Europe (excluding U.S.S.R.)	4,390	3,951	4,611	5,062	4,903	4,949	4,987	5,397	5,413	5,687	5,670	5,613	5,772
Index numbers :													
1938 = 100	*100*	*90*	*105*	*115*	*112*	*113*	*114*	*123*	*123*	*130*	*129*	*128*	*131*
1948 = 100	*111*	*100*	*117*	*128*	*124*	*125*	*126*	*137*	*137*	*144*	*144*	*142*	*146*
United States	2,400	6,701	5,895	7,310	6,716	7,528	7,406	7,589	7,765	8,041	8,020	8,250	7,853

a Post-war boundaries.

Table IX

PRODUCTION OF CEMENT

Monthly averages — *Thousands of tons*

Country	1938	1948	1949	1950	1950				1951	
					First quarter	Second quarter	Third quarter	Fourth quarter	First quarter	Second quarter
Austria	36 [a]	60	92	107	79	115	128	107	95	133
Belgium	243	278	244	296	233	311	320	322	318	385
Czechoslovakia	106 [a]	138	145	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Denmark	53	64	70	73	59	78	77	77	67	81
France	296	448	537	601	507	619	642	635	587	686
Germany	1,161 [b]	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
of which western zones	955	465	705	906	583	942	1,123	978	781	1088
Soviet zone	207	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Italy	384	262	336	417	329	436	469	434	364	481
Netherlands	38	49	47	49	40	49	55	53	50	59
Norway	28	44	49	49	47	51	50	47	50*	60
Poland	254 [b]	152	195	211	156	240	233	214	178	..
Portugal	22	41	43	48	36	47	56	52	38	46
Spain	49	137	141	161	161	167	165	152	163	..
Sweden	83	124	141	162	118	174	187	170	130	185
Turkey	24	28	31	33	24	38	37	33	23	..
United Kingdom	653	722	780	826	787	840	865	810	788	906
Other European countries	290	380	457	530	441	548	579	548	510	572
Total Europe (excluding U.S.S.R.)	3,721	3,462	4,109	4,738	3,812	4,950	5,281	4,908	4,391	5,482
Index numbers :										
1938 = 100	*100*	*93*	*110*	*127*	*102*	*133*	*142*	*132*	*118*	*147*
1948 = 100	*107*	*100*	*119*	*137*	*110*	*143*	*153*	*142*	*127*	*158*
United States	1,497	2,885	2,951	3,166	2,376	3,262	3,561	3,463	2,868	3,576

[a] 1937. [b] Post-war boundaries.

Table X

PRODUCTION OF MOTOR VEHICLES

Monthly averages — *Thousands*

Country	1938	1948	1949	1950	1950				1951	
					First quarter	Second quarter	Third quarter	Fourth quarter	First quarter	Second quarter
PASSENGER CARS										
France	15.20 [a]	8.34	15.64	21.44	17.52	23.41	19.85	24.98	25.69	27.06
Germany : western zones	14.51 [b]	2.50	8.67	18.01	14.23	16.59	19.02	22.20	22.40	22.67
Italy	4.92	3.70	5.45	8.44	7.25	8.12	8.33	10.06	10.72	10.79
United Kingdom	28.42	27.90	34.36	43.54	43.79	43.71	41.25	45.42	41.06	40.45
Total of countries listed	63.05	42.44	64.12	91.43	82.79	91.83	88.45	102.66	99.87	100.97
Index numbers :										
1938 = 100	*100*	*67*	*102*	*145*	*131*	*146*	*140*	*163*	*158*	*160*
1948 = 100	*149*	*100*	*151*	*215*	*195*	*216*	*208*	*242*	*235*	*238*
United States [c]	166.75	325.77	426.62	555.49	447.60	583.80	631.56	558.99	533.95	499.00
COMMERCIAL VEHICLES										
Austria	0.10 [d]	0.08	0.18	0.22	0.25	0.20	0.21	0.22	0.22	0.23
France	3.75 [a]	8.19	8.16	8.36	6.56	8.61	7.91	10.36	10.39	11.40
Germany : western zones	3.56 [b]	2.47	4.79	7.12	5.02	6.66	8.26	8.55	8.33	8.00
Italy	0.85	1.29	1.72	2.21	2.34	2.32	1.87	2.31	2.45	2.32
United Kingdom	8.67	14.44	18.03	21.76	22.11	22.57	20.28	22.09	22.77	21.89
Total of countries listed	16.93	26.47	32.88	39.67	36.28	40.36	38.53	43.53	44.16	43.84
Index numbers :										
1938 = 100	*100*	*156*	*194*	*234*	*214*	*238*	*228*	*257*	*261*	*259*
1948 = 100	*64*	*100*	*124*	*150*	*137*	*152*	*146*	*164*	*167*	*166*
United States [c]	40.68	114.68	94.51	111.43	94.89	120.48	117.67	109.36	126.11	137.56

[a] October 1937-September 1938. [b] 1936. [c] Factory sales. [d] 1937

Table XI

PRODUCTION OF LIVESTOCK PRODUCTS

Commodity and producer country	Monthly average	Index numbers — 1947 = 100								
					1950				1951	
	1947	1948	1949	1950	First quarter	Second quarter	Third quarter	Fourth quarter	First quarter	Second quarter
Meat [a]	*(thousands of tons)*									
Austria [b]	10.0• [b]	100•	116•	214	..	..	..	..	170	168
Belgium	14.2	130	169	190	156	199	198	205	176	195
Czechoslovakia	36.0	61	66	..	126	86	..	..	..	..
Denmark	33.6	71	99	126	124	123	127	132	155	149
Germany : western zones [c]	55.1• [c]	..	100•	172•	153•	174•	174•	186•	181•	200
Ireland	11.4	88	91	92	97	85	94	91	94	
Italy [d]	8.4	138	157	159	177	142	132	187	172	..
Norway	6.8	70	103	153	161	148	105	198	133	134
Portugal [e]	4.1	144	161	149	154	154	144	146	141	139
Sweden [f]	18.8	89	105	115	108	118	111	122	115	124
Switzerland [g]	4.3	95	119	130	128•	128•	123•	143•	140•	130
United Kingdom	66.4	102	120	146	104	120	171	187	101	120
Milk [h]	*(thousands of hectolitres)*									
Austria [i]	389	116	154	182	174	196	188	169	168	176
Czechoslovakia	1,954	93	108	..	103	117	..	..	..	..
Denmark	3,319	99	119	132	110	153	149	115	111	152
Germany : western zones	6,881	101	133	163	133	184	185	150	149	202
Netherlands [j]	2,334	127	153	165	125	216	199	120	120	210
Norway [j]	523	113	135	151	139	183	160	117	139	193
Sweden [j]	2,765	98	108	114	104	131	126	96	102	128
Switzerland [j]	1,061	116	123	130	103	147	155	117	116	152
United Kingdom [k]	5,492	112	120	130	127	153	122	118	120	140
Butter [l]	*(thousands of tons)*									
Austria [i]	1.0	118	159	136	148	130	138	128	107	106
Czechoslovakia	1.6	119	156	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Denmark	10.4	97	125	144	115	169	163	128	118	163
Germany : western zones	14.5	100	136	149•	114•	168	175	137	121	172
Ireland [m]	2.2	110	133	142	34	193	248	92	23	154
Netherlands [n]	4.4	135	160	178	122	246	211	132	111	214
Norway	0.7	112	135	145	109	222	176	75	106	212
Portugal	0.1	125	125	213	213	250	213	163	200	..
Sweden	7.9	94	103	114	96	132	134	96	95	130
Switzerland	1.2	90	98	127	81	145	160	119	144•	191
United Kingdom	0.6	125	156	242	209	507	196	61	91	132
Cheese [l]	*(thousands of tons)*									
Austria [i]	0.3	116	216	291	300	396	278	190	291	346
Czechoslovakia	1.0	110	118	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Denmark	3.8	124	134	129	108	142	147	118	139	208
Germany : western zones	6.6	117	189	171	138	173	195	180	186•	209
Ireland	0.3	81	104	100	15	130	159	93	15	15
Netherlands [n]	5.4	150	199	197	102	248	279	159	115•	277
Norway	1.0	119	179	218	199	312	228	133	207	337
Portugal	0.1	110	130	100	100	90	110	100	100	..
Sweden	4.0	108	137	108	108	136	109	80	112	137
Switzerland	3.0	127	136	143	76	178	207	110	64	155
United Kingdom [n]	1.4	156	200	330	306	500	380	137	262	370

[a] Comprising production of beef, veal, mutton, lamb, pork and goat meat, unless otherwise stated.
[b] Including horse meat. Obligatory deliveries. The figure in the first column refers to 1948 and the index numbers are based on that year.
[c] Including horse meat and slaughter fat. The figure in the first column refers to 1949 and the index numbers are based on that year.
[d] Data for communes of more than 50,000 inhabitants.
[e] Inspected slaughter.
Excluding home slaughter
[g] Data for 43 towns.
[h] Total production of fluid milk.
[i] Market deliveries.
[j] Milk delivered by farmers.
[k] Milk sold through milk marketing schemes.
[l] Creamery and factory production.
[m] Production of co-operative creameries only.
[n] Including farm production.

Table XII

INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES

Country	*1938 = 100*		*1948 = 100*												
	1949	1950	1950						1951						
			July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July
Austria [a]	418	553	175	169	173	184	185	187	194	201	206	217	217	222	244
Belgium	372	391	97	102	107	109	110	113	117	121	123	123	122	122	121
Denmark	233	262	112	115	118	120	125	129	134	138	142	146	150	154	152
Finland	963	1,110	117	118	122	126	127	132	146	150	155	159	163	167	170
France [b]	1,917	2,076	119	120	125	127	131	135	138	146	150	158	158	154	151
Germany :															
U.K./U.S. Zone [c]	185	183	97	98	100	101	102	106	111	115	118	120	120	120	119
Greece	30,300	31,460	119	123	123	127	133	136	140	144	148	152	153	150	150
Ireland [d]	231	244	105	105	105	108	110	113	115	116	118	120	123	122	122
Italy	5,169	4,905	86	90	93	95	97	100	104	105•	105	105	104	103	102
Netherlands [e]	289	322	115	117	120	122	125	128	136	139	144	145	146	145	142
Norway	184	209	115	119	123	125	126	127	129	134	135	139	143	147	147
Portugal	246	243	101	99	99	99	100	100	102	110	110	110	108	110	109
Spain [f]	483	570	122	128	133	142	146	150	158	159	161	160	164	160	160
Sweden	195	205	105	105	107	107	114	118	124	128	134	139	141	143	142
Switzerland	206	203	92	95	96	98	100	101	104	106	107	106	107	105	103
Turkey	503	452	90	90	93	96	99	101	104	110	111	107	104	101	..
United Kingdom	227	259	18	120	124	127	132	133	137	139	143	145	146	146	146
United States	197	205	99	101	102	102	104	106	109	111	112	111	111	110	..

[a] Yearly averages are based on March 1938 = 100.

[b] From January 1950, new series.

[c] Producers' prices of industrial products ; monthly averages are based on 1949 = 100.

[d] Yearly averages are based on October 1938 = 100.

[e] From 1949, new series.
Yearly averages are based on 1936 = 100.

Table XIII

INDEX NUMBERS OF THE COST OF LIVING

Country	*1938 = 100*		*1948 = 100*												
	1949	1950	1950						1951						
			July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July
Austria	411	465	142	139	143	153	156	158	162	163	168	165	166	173	189
Belgium	342	339	93	96	100	100	99	98	101	102	104	104	104	105	105
Denmark	168	176	106	..	..	109	..	..	113	..	..	117	..	..	120
Finland	808	921	119	118	119	122	125	127	131	131	132	133	134	135	136
France	1,817	2,020	..	..	130	..	..	135	137	139	142	144	149	149	149
Germany :															
U.K./U.S. Zone [a]	160	151	93	92	92	93	93	94	95	97	100	101	102	103	103
Greece	28,370	30,600	124	125	126	130	130	131	133	136	142	138	143	139	137
Iceland [b]	428	511	127	128	129	135	140	141	142	144	146	149	151	155	157
Ireland	185	187	..	101	..	..	103	..	..	104	..	..	110	..	..
Italy	4,985	4,854	100	101	103	102	103	103	105	107	107	110	110	111	111
Luxembourg	310	322	108	110	111	113	113	114	113	115	117	120	119•	120	..
Netherlands [c d]	219	239	115	116	119	121	121	121	121	123	125	130	130	129	130
Norway [e]	159	167	105	105	108	109	111	112	113	114	115	120	122	124	126
Poland	..	..	115	112	112•	113	114	116	114	115	115	114	..	..	..
Portugal [f]	213	213	101	103	102	102	102	103	105	106	105	104	99	101	100
Spain [g]	478	529	115	116	118	120	122	124	126	128	129	128	128	128	127
Sweden	157	159	..	..	103	..	..	105	..	..	115	..	..	120	..
Switzerland [e]	162	159	97	98	98	99	99	99	100	100	100	101	102	102	103
Turkey	355	340	99	98	97	98	99	100	101	103	102	102	103	101	..
United Kingdom	185	191	105	105	105	106	107	107	108	109	110	112	115	116	117

Sources : See "Notes to the Statistics".

[a] Monthly index numbers are based on 1949 = 100.

[b] Yearly averages are based on first quarter 1939 = 100.

[c] Yearly averages are based on 1938/39 = 100.

[d] From January 1950, new series.

[e] From March 1950, new series.

[f] Yearly averages are based on July 1938/June 1939 = 100.

[g] Yearly averages are based on July 1936 = 100.

Table XIV

INDEX NUMBERS OF THE VALUE OF RETAIL SALES

Corresponding period of previous year = 100

Country and item		1950				1951	
		First quarter	Second quarter	Third quarter	Fourth quarter	First quarter	Second quarter
Austria	Total	..	..	..	..	132	128
	Food	..	..	..	..	121	128
	Clothing	..	..	..	..	160	137
Belgium [a]	Total [b]	109	106	131	105	127	112
	Textiles	103	106	127	100	131	101
Denmark	Total	110	109	117	111	110	107
	Food	108	106	108	106	107	107
	Clothing	116	114	136	117	113	105
Finland	Total	139	138	139	125	140	147
France	Total	124	124	131	121	132	126
	Textiles [c]	120	121	136	121	147	137
Germany : western zones	Total	105	108	117	114	129	116
	Food	101	98	105	103	115	112
	Clothing	125	128	138	122	142	111
Italy	Total [c]	120	112	114	134	164	142
Netherlands [a]	Total	105	108	116	103	120	107
	Food	106	106	114	106	113	110
	Durable	106	107	132	98	142	101
Sweden	Food	104	104	104	102	108	109
	Clothing	104	97	107	115	106	111
Switzerland	Total	100	99	95	108	114	107
	Food	101	103	111	103	110	102
	Clothing	101	95	110	114	116	109
United Kingdom	Total	109	105	107	107	112	..
	Food	108	106	105	105	106	108
	Clothing	104	98	115	107	122	110
U.S.S.R.	Total	125	130	133	132	122	..
	Food	119	125	130	134	119	..
	Clothing	..	134	141	..	..	..

Sources : See " Notes to the Statistics ".

NOTE. — The index numbers generally refer either to a sample of all retail trade, to co-operatives or to department stores. For the Netherlands and the United Kingdom, the index numbers are derived from estimates of consumers' expenditure.

a Revised series. See " Notes to the Statistics ".

b Sales by co-operative network.

c Sales by department stores.

Table XV

MOVEMENTS OF CLEARING BALANCES IN THE EUROPEAN PAYMENTS UNION

Millions of units of account [a]

	Creditor Countries						Debtor Countries								
	Belgium-Luxemb.	France	Italy	Portugal	United Kingdom [b]	Switzerland	Netherlands	Western Germany	Denmark	Turkey	Sweden	Norway	Greece	Austria	Iceland
Monthly net balances [c]															
1950 July–September	—	+185.6	+2.4	+17.7	+79.7	—	−41.5	−173.4	−15.6	+1.4	+5.6	−10.6	−41.5	−8.0	−1.9
October	—	−23.9	−19.5	+4.6	+210.9	—	−31.2	−116.1	−13.0	+9.2	+8.2	−14.7	−11.8	−2.7	+0.3
November	+7.8	+22.6	—	+7.1	+96.6	−27.3	−23.1	−34.7	−5.6	+2.2	−13.8	−11.9	−11.3	−7.5	−1.5
December	+14.0	+28.0	−13.8	+7.4	+45.6	+14.7	−12.1	−32.5	−4.2	−7.5	—	−13.9	−6.2	−19.2	−0.2
1951 January	+26.5	+20.2	−3.2	+9.6	+32.4	+23.1	−23.0	−42.1	+9.2	−0.4	−18.9	−8.8	−9.4	−14.9	−0.2
February	+33.2	+12.2	−6.9	+12.2	+73.8	+10.8	−25.0	−58.3	+3.6	−1.2	−23.5	−3.5	−7.4	−19.8	−0.2
March	+23.9	+26.0	—	+5.0	+9.6	+5.2	−37.0	+11.3	−13.6	−16.3	+12.2	−10.4	−5.0	−10.5	−0.2
April	+41.6	−32.0	+6.2	+3.4	+52.0	−12.7	−30.8	+45.1	−13.4	−11.3	−19.2	−8.1	−7.9	−10.3	−1.6
May	+38.2	−14.0	+18.6	−0.2	−27.2	+2.0	−31.8	+81.1	−10.0	−23.4	−15.5	−0.1	−9.5	−7.4	−0.8
June	+67.1	−29.6	+28.3	−7.4	−51.6	−4.7	−15.5	+46.8	−4.1	−18.5	+20.7	+2.0	−29.3	−3.8	−0.7
July	+56.2	−29.6	+54.1	+2.6	−120.8	+19.1	−26.3	+70.8	−5.4	−2.4	+0.2	−0.1	..	..	..
August	+63.0	−27.6	+51.6	+3.2	−188.3	+25.4	+25.7	+51.1	−0.2	−9.8	+8.2	+3.7	..	..	..
Total cumulative balance [d]	+371.4	+138.2	+117.8	+65.0	+212.9	+55.6	−271.5	−150.9	−72.2	−78.2	−35.9	−76.4	−159.1	−116.2	−8.5
Use of initial debit (−) or credit (+) balances [e]	−29.4	—	—	—	−150.0	–	+30.0	—	—	+25.0 [f]	—	+60.0 [g]	+115.0	+80.0	+4.0
Net surplus (+) *or deficit* (−)	+342.0	+138.2	+117.8	+65.0	+62.9	+55.6	−241.5	−150.9	−72.2	−53.2	−35.9	−16.4	−44.1	−36.2	−4.5
Means of settlement [h]															
A. Credit extended to (−) or obtained from (+) the E.P.U.	−207.0	−121.1	−79.4	−39.5	−62.9	−52.8	+181.8	+140.7	+65.6	+30.0	+35.9	+16.4	— [i]	— [i]	— [i]
B. Gold or dollars obtained from (−) or paid to (+) the E.P.U.	−135.0	−17.1	−38.4	−25.5	—	−2.8	+59.7	+10.2	+6.6	+23.2	—	—	+44.1	+36.2	+4.5
Amount of quota	330.6	520.0	205.0	70.0	1,060.0	250.0	355.0	500.0	195.0	50.0	260.0	200.0	45.0	70.0	15.0
Per cent of quota used	*103*	*27*	*57*	*93*	*6*	*22*	*68*	*30*	*37*	*106*	*14*	*8*	*0 i*	*0 i*	*0 i*

Sources : Monthly reports issued by the Organization for European Economic Co-operation, Paris.

[a] Equivalent to one United States dollar.

[b] Including all sterling area countries except Iceland.

[c] After adjustment for the use of foreign exchange resources existing at the beginning of July 1950.

[d] Differences between these figures and the sum of monthly balances are due to rounding, except in the case of Austria, Greece and Iceland, monthly figures for which are not available beginning July 1951.

[e] Initial balances are grants given to or obtained from the Union and compensated by corresponding amounts of conditional aid through the E.C.A.

[f] As a loan from the E.P.U.

[g] Of which 10 million units of account as a loan.

[h] Each quota is divided into five parts, and the ratio of credit and gold settlements within each part is determined according to the following schedules :

	Creditor countries		*Debtor countries*	
	Credit	*Gold*	*Credit*	*Gold*
First 20 per cent	20	—	20	—
Second 20 per cent	10	10	16	4
Third 20 per cent	10	10	12	8
Fourth 20 per cent	10	10	8	12
Fifth 20 per cent	10	10	4	16
Total	60	40	60	40

After the cumulative accounting balance of a country has reached the full amount of its quota, further surpluses or deficits must be settled entirely in gold.

[i] The quotas of Austria, Greece and Iceland remain blocked, and all deficits incurred over the initial balances have been settled fully in gold or dollars.

Table XVI — BALANCE OF PAYMENTS OF EUROPE AND OTHER AREAS WITH THE UNITED STATES

mined according to the following schedules :

have been settled fully in gold or dollars.

Table XVI — BALANCE OF PAYMENTS OF EUROPE AND OTHER AREAS WITH THE UNITED STATES

Millions of current dollars

Item	Year and quarter	Europe			European dependent overseas territories [a]	Overseas sterling area [b]	Canada	Latin-American republics	Other overseas countries [c]	International institutions	TOTAL WORLD
		United Kingdom	Other European countries	Total Europe							
A. Goods and services (total)	1950 - II	+ 55	−484	−429	+ 7	+ 57	−142	−128	−149	− 33	−817
	1951 - I	− 26	−507	−533	+23	+229	−178	+ 82	− 82	− 1	−460
	II	− 21	−864	−885	+ 2	+198	−300	−241	−108	− 11	−1,345
Exports to the United States	1950 - II	+ 72	+ 237	+ 309	+67	+292	+476	+ 638	+225	−	+2,007
	1951 - I	+116	+ 483	+ 599	+86	+476	+539	+1,074	+431	+ 12	+3,217
	II	+131	+ 459	+ 590	+81	+542	+584	+ 911	+414	−	+3,122
Imports from the United States	1950 - II	−103	− 780	− 883[d]	−53	−202	−522	− 636	−309	− 10	−2,615
	1951 - I	−162	− 981	−1,143[d]	−58	−220	−636	− 856	−501	−	−3,414
	II	−196	−1,309	−1,505[d]	−70	−293	−781	− 949	−505	−	−4,103
Services (net)	1950 - II	+ 86	+ 59	+ 145	− 7	− 33	− 96	− 130	− 65	− 23	− 209
	1951 - I	+ 20	− 9	+ 11	− 5	− 27	− 81	− 136	− 12	− 13	− 263
	II	+ 44	− 14	+ 30	− 9	− 51	−103	− 203	− 17	− 11	− 364
B. Private donations and capital movements (total)	1950 - II	+ 12	+ 56	+ 68	+ 4	+ 30	− 6	+ 39	+ 33	− 53	+115
	1951 - I	− 42	+ 32	− 10	−	+ 12	+ 89	+151	+ 74	− 32	+284
	II	+ 29	+ 24	+ 53	−	+ 27	+353	+ 40	+ 71	+ 39	+583
Private donations	1950 - II	+ 9	+ 79	+ 88	−	+ 4	+ 3	+ 5	+ 22	+ 2	+ 124
	1951 - I	+ 6	+ 53	+ 59	−	+ 5	+ 3	+ 7	+ 37	+ 1	+ 112
	II	+ 8	+ 48	+ 56	−	+ 8	+ 2	+ 13	+ 25	−	+ 104
Private United States capital	1950 - II	+ 23	+ 6	+ 29	+ 4	+ 26	+ 75	+ 51	− 4	−	+ 181
	1951 - I	− 7	+ 4	− 3	−	+ 9	+ 58	+ 145	+ 37	+ 48	+ 294
	II	+ 23	− 11	+ 12	+ 3	+ 21	+203	+ 26	+ 59	+ 3	+ 327
Foreign long-term capital [e]	1950 - II	− 20	− 29	− 49	−	−	− 84	− 17	+ 15	− 55	− 190
	1951 - I	− 41	− 25	− 66	−	− 2	+ 28	− 1	−	− 81	− 122
	II	− 2	− 13	− 15	− 3	− 2	+148	+ 1	− 13	+ 36	+ 152
C. Surplus or deficit on goods and services, private donations and capital (A + B)	1950 - II	+ 67	−428	−361	+11	+ 87	−148	− 89	−116	− 86	−702
	1951 - I	− 68	−475	−543	+23	+241	− 89	+233	− 8	− 33	−176
	II	+ 8	−840	−832	+ 2	+225	+ 53	−201	− 37	+ 28	−762
D. Official financing (total)	1950 - II	− 47	+528	+481	− 7	− 10	+ 26	+ 26	+ 87	+ 81	+684
	1951 - I	−307	+631	+324	−	− 2	+ 71	−246	+ 69	+106	+322
	II	− 8	+920	+912	+ 5	+ 18	−192	+ 65	+177	− 18	+967
United States Government grants and credits	1950 - II	+218	+ 740	+ 958[d]	+ 1	−	+ 2	+ 10	+162	+ 28	+1,161
	1951 - I	+ 77	+ 741	+ 818[d]	+ 1	+ 4	+ 2	+ 54	+197	+ 18	+1,094
	II	+ 41	+ 979	+1,020[d]	+ 3	+ 4	+ 2	+ 41	+195	+ 20	+1,285
Foreign short-term balances in the United States [e]	1950 - II	−265	− 188	− 453	− 8	− 20	+ 23	+ 16	− 62	+ 56	− 448
	1951 - I	+ 22	+ 77	+ 99	+ 7	− 5	+ 68	− 65	− 85	+102	+ 121
	II	+ 31	− 43	− 12	+ 2	+ 1	−185	− 51	+ 11	− 29	− 263
Monetary gold	1950 - II	−	− 24	− 24	−	+ 10	+ 1	−	− 13	− 3	− 29
	1951 - I	−406	− 187	− 593	− 8	− 1	+ 1	− 235	− 43	− 14	− 893
	II	− 80	− 16	− 96	−	+ 13	− 9	+ 75	− 29	− 9	− 55
E. Errors, omissions and multilateral settlements	1950 - II	− 20	−100	−120	− 4	− 77	+122	+ 63	+ 29	+ 5	+ 18
	1951 - I	+375	−156	+219	−23	−239	+ 18	+ 13	− 61	− 73	−146
	II	0	− 80	− 80	− 7	−243	+139	+136	−140	− 10	−205

Sources : Rearranged from *Survey of Current Business*, United States Department of Commerce, June 1951.

NOTE. — All signs are reversed as compared with the original sources in order to present the data from the standpoint of Europe and other areas specified rather than from that of the United States. Figures for the second quarter 1951 are provisional, others have been revised. For further details, see " Notes to the Statistics ".

a Excluding those of the United Kingdom and Spain.
b Including the dependent overseas territories of the United Kingdom.
c Including the dependent overseas territories of Spain.
d Including military aid to Europe, amounting to $61 million, $258 million and $387 million respectively, during the three quarters listed.
e Official and private.

Table XVII

INDEX NUMBERS OF UNIT VALUES OF IMPORTS AND EXPORTS

January–September 1949 = 100

Country	Year and quarter	Type of index [a]	In national currencies								In U.S. dollars		Terms of trade [b]
			Imports				Exports				Imports	Exports	
			Total	Food	Raw materials	Manufactures	Total	Textile goods	Metal goods	All manufactures			
United Kingdom	1950— II	P_3 [c]	115	113	119	111	105	105	104	103	80	73	107
	IV		130	116	151	122	111	115	107	109	91	77	115
	1951— I		147	119	189	131	116	127	111	115	102	81	124
	II		166	129	222	146	125	143	116	122	116	87	126
France	1950— II	P_1	111	109	111	110	102	104	99	107	85	79	108
	IV		122	109	127	133	104	110	94	109	94	80	117
	1951— I		138	111	149	141	112	126	103	115	106	86	124
	II		157	131	173	149	124	144	115	123	121	95	127
Netherlands	1950— II	P_1	112	..	..	..	105	..	..	..	78	73	107
	IV		120	..	..	..	108	..	..	..	83	75	111
	1951— I		128	..	..	..	115	..	..	..	89	80	112
	II		140	..	..	..	123	..	..	..	98	86	114
Belgium-Luxembourg	1950— II	P_1	98	..	..	..	85	..	..	85	86	75	115
	IV		110	..	..	..	95	..	..	91	96	83	116
	1951— I		120	..	..	..	109	..	..	100	106	96	110
	II		126	..	..	..	117	..	..	105	111	103	108
Switzerland	1950— II	P_2 [d]	85	88	82	87	95	88	102	97	85	95	90
	IV		91	95	92	88	97	90	101	97	91	97	94
	1951— I		100	98	106	96	99	95	99	98	100	99	101
	II		108	105	118	99	102	100	99	101	108	102	105
Italy	1950— II	P_4	92	..	..	93	93	82	100	89	82	83	112
	IV		98	..	..	96	95	93	90	94	88	85	106
	1951— I		112	..	..	110	101	110	89	99	101	89	103
	II		126	..	..	128	110	118	94	108	113	98	107
Turkey	1950— II	P_1	82	..	..	..	98	..	..	..	82	98	84
	IV		82	..	..	..	131	..	..	..	82	131	62
	1951— I		88	..	..	..	152	..	..	..	88	152	58
	II		102	..	..	..	118	..	..	..	102	118	86
Denmark	1950— II	P_1	110	..	..	..	98	..	..	..	77	69	112
	IV		113	..	..	..	101	..	..	..	79	71	112
	1951— I		123	..	..	..	106	..	..	..	86	74	116
	II		145	..	..	..	106	..	..	..	101	74	137
Sweden	1950— II	P_3	111	..	..	..	102	..	100	97	77	71	109
	IV		120	..	..	..	116	..	99	104	83	81	103
	1951— I		129	..	..	..	136	..	105	122	90	94	95
	II		142	..	..	..	164	..	111	138	99	114	87
Norway	1950— II	P_1	114	..	..	..	100	..	..	..	79	70	114
	IV		117	..	..	..	112	..	..	..	82	78	95
	1951— I		128	..	..	..	123	..	..	..	89	86	97
	II		142	..	..	..	141	..	..	..	99	98	100
Finland [e]	1950— II	P_1	133	..	..	..	113	..	..	..	78	66	118
	IV		152	..	..	..	135	..	..	..	90	79	113
	1951— I		169	..	..	..	197	..	..	..	100	116	86
	II			..	..	..		..	..	..		..	..
Western Germany [f]	1950— II	P_1	115	122	117	112	89	..	..	97	89	74	120
	IV		128	124	149	111	95	..	..	99	99	80	124
	1951— I		148	119	179	126	101	..	..	106	114	85	135
	II		158	136	192	159	109	..	..	115	123	91	134
Austria	1950— II	P_1	162	..	..	..	141	..	..	..	77	67	116
	IV		170	..	..	..	147	..	..	..	81	70	116
	1951— I		219	..	..	..	161	..	..	..	104	77	136
	II		229	..	..	..	184	..	..	..	109	87	125
United States	1950— II	P_4	101	121	97	90	93	..	..	94	101	93	109
	IV		119	138	128	104	102	..	..	101	119	102	117
	1951— I		131	143	152	111	107	..	..	106	131	107	122
	II		138	143	171	114	112	..	..	110	138	112	123

Sources and methods : See " Notes to the Statistics ".

[a] P_1 = unit value index with moving current weights,
P_2 = unit value index with fixed weights,
P_3 = unit value index with moving anterior weights,
P_4 = unit value index with moving crossed weights.

[b] The ratio of the import price index to the export price index.

[c] P_1 for terms of trade.

[d] For unit value indices of exports of textiles and metal goods : P_1.

[e] January–June 1949 = 100.

[f] Terms of trade on a U.S. dollar basis. Index for imports partly estimated. See " Notes to the Statistics ".

Table XVIII

INDEX NUMBERS OF THE VOLUME OF IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF EUROPEAN COUNTRIES

1949 = 100

Country	Imports										Exports									
	1949 (millions of dollars, c.i.f.)	1949			1950				1951		*1949 (millions of dollars, f.o.b.)*	1949			1950				1951	
		2nd qtr.	3rd qtr.	4th qtr.	1st qtr.	2nd qtr.	3rd qtr.	4th qtr.	1st qtr.	2nd qtr.		2nd qtr.	3rd qtr.	4th qtr.	1st qtr.	2nd qtr.	3rd qtr.	4th qtr.	1st qtr.	2nd qtr.
United Kingdom	*8,337*	101	104	102	98	108	98	98	105	118	*6,556*	97	95	105	113	110	115	125	114	124
Ireland	*471*	100	95	109	111	115	103	122	117	133	*215*	93	105	116	94	97	131	129	89	94
France	*3,252*	106	94	99	112	107	89	106	110	118	*2,698*	102	91	112	116	123	121	174	165	158
Netherlands	*1,859*	99	95	105	123	137	130	137	145	148	*1,291*	86	99	128	111	120	146	165	153	153
Belgium	*1,800*	98	96	110	107	105	102	129	131	122	*1,757*	106	99	92	110	102	88	130	132	136
Switzerland	*881*	94	90	114	100	107	135	155	157	156	*803*	96	99	114	92	100	115	150	127	140
Italy	*1,491*	116	101	81	109	111	105	104	115	130	*1,094*	94	104	107	107	117	129	147	136	133
Spain	*457*	103	102	87	87	120	120	83	85	..	*384*	103	80	112	123	137	116	163	160	..
Turkey	*299*	85	108	119	91	120	125	132	119	125	*247*	98	52	145	94	79	78	140	114	77
Denmark	*803*	105	92	101	126	116	125	136	127	127	*663*	98	93	121	110	121	136	152	145	152
Sweden	*1,103*	96	99	106	110	124	130	142	149	166	*1,074*	98	104	120	111	125	127	142	106	143
Norway	*771*	106	94	106	113	110	86	105	111	121	*395*	103	87	103	131	127	133	137	145	138
Finland [a]	*409*	98	99	119	99	118	97	110	94	133	*399*	85	116	141	74	128	140	99	89	146
Germany : western zones [b]	*2,238*	104	95	123	121	104	135	168	141	111	*1,125*	92	101	126	161	190	227	291	281	309
Austria [c]	*410*	97	103	117	105	101	86	107	111	111	*297*	106	93	101	118	138	144	198	169	166
Poland	*633*	93	103	123	130	133	113	151	..	..	*679*	92	101	115	101	105	119	122	..	..
Total of countries listed [d]	*25,194*	102	99	105	108	112	107	118	120	125	*19,677*	97	96	111	113	118	125	150	139	147

[a] For comparability with other countries, the seasonal adjustment in the Finnish index has been eliminated.

[b] A special index has been computed for the three western zones of Germany.

[c] Excluding non-commercial imports.

[d] The totals are based on data for the countries listed in the table. Although it covers 87 per cent of the total trade of Europe in 1949, this sample is not quite representative for Europe as a whole since the volume of trade compared with 1949 for the countries not included in the sample is different from that of the countries included.

Table XIX

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF TEN EUROPEAN COUNTRIES ACCORDING TO AREAS OF ORIGIN AND DESTINATION

Millions of dollars in current prices ; imports c.i.f. ; exports f.o.b.

Area of origin for imports and area of destination for exports ↓	Year and quarter	United Kingdom		France		Nether-lands		Belgium-Luxembourg		Switzer-land		Italy		Denmark		Sweden		Norway		Germany : western zones		Total of ten countries	
		Imports[a]	Exports	Imp.	Exp.	Imp.	Exp.	Imp.	Exp.	Imp.	Exp.	Imp.	Exp.	Imp.	Exp.	Imp.	Exp.	Imp.	Exp.	Imp.	Exp.	Imports	Exports
I. United Kingdom, Ireland and Iceland	1950— I	39.3	66.2	27.8	62.5	47.0	44.4	42.7	25.3	20.6	7.9	22.8	27.1	73.6	57.3	47.0	32.4	51.0	18.3	23.2	20.0	395.0	361.4
	II	40.0	60.2	30.7	68.6	55.2	48.0	46.5	31.1	19.7	7.3	20.2	34.0	61.1	78.7	59.8	42.9	35.8	18.3	21.4	19.9	390.4	409.0
	III	47.9	59.2	25.3	67.0	50.7	59.3	42.6	30.6	21.2	8.9	19.8	42.2	63.0	73.7	60.5	40.0	31.2	16.0	28.3	24.0	390.5	420.9
	IV	56.9	64.1	31.7	89.9	58.9	62.3	58.3	49.2	25.4	9.9	19.0	35.4	72.4	72.0	71.1	51.4	33.2	19.7	49.2	28.0	476.1	481.9
	1951— I	45.1	66.5	40.6	96.8	61.0	76.5	55.7	59.2	27.5	9.8	19.8[e]	40.2	70.4	79.1	67.1	48.1	47.0	27.8	38.1	33.9[e]	472.3[e]	537.9[e]
	II	46.2	81.1	35.6	123.3	65.4	87.6	63.0	69.8	26.2	12.7	21.5	55.3	73.5	91.5	81.3	96.2	47.7	29.0	23.9	50.7	484.3	697.2
II. Western European industrial countries (France, Netherlands, Belgium - Luxembourg, Switzerland)	1950— I	151.6	139.4	85.0	93.7	121.3	70.3	109.4	149.6	39.5	41.5	49.9	56.8	33.5	16.8	39.0	33.0	27.4	12.1	147.6	147.9	804.2	761.1
	II	169.6	128.6	73.8	97.8	122.9	61.3	107.1	143.0	40.4	42.9	46.9	56.4	33.3	11.3	46.0	38.6	26.1	10.5	137.1	169.1	803.2	759.5
	III	179.4	135.7	54.3	110.1	114.7	68.9	115.8	125.9	63.5	42.2	35.2	52.3	32.6	11.3	44.5	40.3	17.9	10.0	181.0	187.2	838.9	783.9
	IV	205.8	147.7	78.0	157.9	147.2	89.7	152.4	166.2	75.0	48.6	50.1	64.5	31.9	12.8	58.9	60.3	23.1	16.1	216.9	230.0	1,039.3	993.8
	1951— I	254.5	168.6	76.5	156.7	164.0	101.1	163.0	188.6	79.8	43.7	70.3[e]	68.1[e]	36.4	16.3	65.5	48.2	28.9	16.9	209.4[e]	236.5[e]	1,148.3[e]	1,044.7[e]
	II	286.6	162.2	93.9	169.4	177.1	95.8	146.4	218.0	78.6	53.8	60.9	83.3	48.8	20.1	83.3	80.9	34.4	23.0	111.7	262.3	1,121.7	1,168.8
III. Mediterranean and Iberian countries (Italy, Greece, Spain, Portugal, Turkey and miscellaneous continental and non-continental European countries and territories)	1950— I	71.1	62.6	47.8	30.6	12.0	12.6	14.1	30.2	19.5	25.9	4.6	7.1	11.9	6.3	16.8	11.7	6.8	5.6	46.3	40.7	250.9	233.3
	II	68.1	63.5	44.6	43.3	10.0	12.8	16.4	31.4	23.0	32.9	6.5	12.2	9.1	5.7	11.7	12.7	6.3	5.8	29.1	57.8	224.8	278.1
	III	70.2	62.9	25.9	36.7	8.4	11.0	13.0	20.6	24.9	42.6	6.8	14.9	7.9	4.8	9.7	12.8	4.6	8.5	38.0	64.7	209.4	279.5
	IV	83.7	62.3	43.7	48.5	12.3	15.6	18.0	32.8	26.9	49.8	9.2	16.8	9.2	6.4	16.9	17.7	5.1	9.0	91.0	71.4	316.0	330.3
	1951— I	101.2	65.7	48.4	55.9	18.0	15.2	20.9	33.1	29.6	30.3	9.6[e]	19.6	11.4	9.1	21.9	13.6	6.3	8.7	90.4	73.8[e]	357.7[e]	325.0[e]
	II	119.4	80.6	63.0	55.6	17.3	16.5	21.9	37.6	27.9	31.3	9.4	20.0	9.8	11.4	22.0	29.9	7.2	7.0	47.5	83.8	345.4	373.7
IV. Scandinavian countries (Denmark, Sweden, Norway, Finland)	1950— I	135.4	151.4	32.9	43.6	26.2	26.0	17.0	25.1	7.8	8.2	16.5	19.5	21.9	18.3	15.1	42.7	31.4	14.9	75.9	39.4	380.1	389.1
	II	177.4	152.6	23.6	50.3	27.8	26.8	18.9	23.5	6.3	7.6	14.4	17.0	31.3	15.2	19.5	48.6	33.6	16.8	59.8	48.1	412.6	406.5
	III	172.2	144.0	23.2	37.3	39.3	33.6	17.8	16.8	10.0	8.9	12.5	10.2	38.7	19.7	24.6	41.3	26.5	15.5	99.1	72.0	463.9	399.3
	IV	163.6	157.8	30.0	53.8	35.9	36.8	28.5	32.4	11.2	12.2	15.9	19.0	35.2	33.4	30.1	53.9	38.4	16.7	106.4	94.6	495.2	510.6
	1951— I	200.9	164.7	36.6	55.9	36.3	40.9	25.9	42.7	10.8	14.5	17.9	22.0	29.8	22.6	23.1	40.3	33.8	19.5	101.4[e]	96.0[e]	516.5[e]	519.1[e]
	II	265.7	190.9	52,2	57.0	43.0	46.5	31.6	60.8	11.9	16.8	25.6	23.7	41.7	27.5	31.0	58.0	39.9	21.5	72.1	118.8	614.7	621.5
V. Germany and Austria	1950— I	28.7	34.2	54.0	47.7	49.9	66.7	34.6	33.4	20.9	23.3	34.9	29.4	13.0	25.9	28.0	32.5	9.7	9.3	6.2	18.1	279.9	320.5
	II	32.6	29.0	50.7	48.8	76.4	72.2	37.5	22.4	27.0	18.8	44.4	29.3	17.8	21.7	28.3	32.6	8.2	10.1	8.5	15.9	331.4	300.8
	III	35.0	35.0	48.4	70.7	71.9	74.7	41.5	31.0	37.5	26.5	38.4	36.8	36.0	38.0	38.3	44.6	7.0	18.8	11.0	18.0	365.0	394.1
	IV	30.9	46.9	56.6	87.6	79.5	98.8	53.6	44.1	44.6	34.5	42.7	51.5	31.6	43.5	47.4	41.7	9.7	11.9	16.6	22.1	413.2	482.6
	1951— I	40.1	43.9	51.9	81.8	81.7	69.1	57.1	56.7	49.5	31.6	45.8[e]	46.1[e]	30.7	39.1	56.4	39.8	12.8	14.5	14.7	27.7[e]	440.7[e]	450.3[e]
	II	60.4	36.4	70.2	45.3	95.8	53.6	59.8	36.6	60 8	24.3	52.6	30.3	38.3	21.7	64.3	38.1	16.1	13.7	10.2	29.7	528.5	329.7
VI. Eastern European countries (Czechoslovakia, Poland, Rumania, Hungary, Yugoslavia, Bulgaria)	1950— I	32.6	14.4	13.0	12.8	12.8	7.0	6.9	11.2	11.3	11.6	15.0	15.9	12.6	5.4	16.8	13.0	7.3	4.6	19.3	25.6	147.6	121.5
	II	26.9	12.0	7.4	10.3	10.8	9.0	7.5	10.5	10.0	12.3	14.4	15.2	6.2	2.6	14.0	13.2	3.9	4.0	17.1	31.9	118.2	121.0
	III	25.8	16.0	4.7	8.4	7.7	6.8	5.3	10.6	11.5	14.9	11.8	12.3	9.5	4.1	18.9	13.8	4.0	2.8	23.6	27.1	122.8	116.8
	IV	27.6	13.9	7.5	6.0	12.4	9.9	9.5	8.8	12.9	20.7	15 1	14.2	7.8	3.0	18.3	16.3	7.0	2.4	32.0	27.6	150.1	122.8
	1951— I	29.4	14.9	12.9	9.9	11.6	10.5	6.8	14.3	13.1	13.3	16.7	16.2	12.1	5.7	22.4	11.0	4.4	3.5	14.7[e]	29.0[e]	144.1[e]	128.3[e]
	II	32.1	15.8	9.4	12.8	7.3	7.8	5.4	14.1	9.4	15.1	16.1	17.8	9.9	9.2	26.1	22.9	2.2	3.6	14.8	22.2	132.7	141.3
VII. Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	1950— I	19.9	12.2	1.0	0.1	1.0	0.1	2.0	3.6	0.5	0.7	5.2	6.5	2.3	—	0.3	3.7	1.7	2.0	0.1	—	34.0	28.9
	II	22.4	5.5	1.6	0.9	1.2	—	1.7	6.1	0.3	0.8	1.8	6.2	1.2	0.1	0.8	4.7	3.2	2.2	—	—	34.2	26.5
	III	26.4	7.3	0.7	0.9	0.1	—	2.3	5.4	0.7	1.2	1.4	2.0	1.4	0.4	2.4	7.2	2.4	1.1	—	—	37.8	25.5
	IV	27.1	7.5	1.6	0.7	—	0.4	4.9	5.5	0.7	1.3	5.2	5.1	2.5	0.7	2.4	6.3	3.0	2.8	—	—	47.4	30.3
	1951— I	35.9	3.3	1.8	0.2	3.6	0 6	4.7	2.8	1.6	1.3	10.0[e]	5.2	2.9	—	3.4	5.6	2.6	2.5	0.2	—	66.7[e]	21.5
	II	35.5	3.3	2.1	0.7	1.2	0.3	4.3	2.3	1.7	2.1	5.4	3.6	1.5	0.1	2.6	5.6	2.1	3.9	—	—	56.4	21.9
	1950— I	478.6	480.4	261.5	291.0	270.2	227.1	226.7	278.4	120.1	119.1	148.9	162.3	168.8	130.0	163.0	169.0	135.3	66.8	318.6	291.7	2,291.7	2,215.8
	II	537.0	451.4	332.4	329.0	304.3	230.1	235.6	268.0	126.7	122.6	148.6	170.3	160.0	135.3	180.1	193.3	117.1	67.7	273.0	342.7	2,314.8	2,301.4

[a] Imports f.o.b. for Belgium-Luxembourg, Denmark, Sweden, Norway and Germany : western zones.

	1951— I	35.9	3.3	1.8	0.2	3.6	0 6	4.7	2.8	1.6	1.3	10.0[a]	5.2	2.9	—	3.4	5.6	2.6	2.5	0.2	—	47.4	30.3
	II	35.5	3.3	2.1	0.7	1.2	0.3	4.3	2.3	1.7	2.1	5.4	3.6	1.5	0.1	2.6	5.6	2.1	3.9	—	—	56.4	21.9
VIII. Total Europe (including U.S.S.R.)	1950— I	478.6	480.4	261.5	291.0	270.2	227.1	226.7	278.4	120.1	119.1	148.9	162.3	168.8	130.0	163.0	169.0	135.3	66.8	318.6	291.7	2,291.7	2,215.8
	II	537.0	451.4	232.4	320.0	304.3	230.1	235.6	268.0	126.7	122.6	148.6	170.3	160.0	135.3	180.1	193.3	117.1	67.7	273.0	342.7	2,314.8	2,301.4
	III	556.9	460.1	182.5	331.1	292.8	254.3	238.3	240.9	169.3	145.2	125.9	170.7	189.1	152.0	198.9	200.0	93.6	72.7	381.0	393.0	2,428.3	2,420.0
	IV	595.6	500.2	249.1	444.4	346.2	313.5	325.2	339.0	196.7	177.0	157.2	206.5	190.6	171.8	245.1	247.6	119.5	78.6	512.1	473.7	2,937.3	2,952.3
	1951— I	707.1	527.6	268.7	457.2	376.2	313.9	334.1	397.4	211.9	144.5	190.1[a]	217.4[a]	193.7	171.9	259.8	206.6	135.8	93.4	468.9[a]	496.9[a]	3,146.3[a]	3,026.8[a]
	II	845.9	570.3	326.4	464.1	407.1	308.1	332.4	439.2	216.5	156.1	191.5	234.0	223.5	181.5	310.6	331.6	149.6	101.7	280.2	567.5	3,283.7	3,354.1
IX. United States and dependencies	1950— I	149.4	56.8	105.9	15.9	65.3	6.6	71.2	31.3	30.8	23.7	106.9	12.7	25.6	2.3	23.8	13.8	20.1	9.7	119.4	12.4	718.4	185.2
	II	142.6	61.3	96.4	20.2	69.7	10.5	80.2	28.6	33.4	23.2	88.5	12.6	17.6	2.2	28.1	14.8	23.3	7.1	91.3	13.9	671.1	194.4
	III	122.1	91.7	81.4	29.6	58.0	21.6	73.3	29.8	35.1	31.5	92.1	22.5	16.9	3.3	23.2	15.5	20.7	11.0	101.9	27.7	624.7	284.2
	IV	178.4	107.7	94.2	59.6	44.4	22.1	81.5	51.7	46.5	41.1	45.6	28.5	18.8	4.5	28.6	22.5	18.3	10.6	118.2	49.0	674.5	397.3
	1951— I	191.1	93.9	109.4	67.7	62.1	23.4	98.0	62.3	51.8	33.3	70.3[a]	26.2[a]	18.6	4.1	31.5	19.3	19.9	13.2	121.0[a]	48.6[a]	783.7	392.0[a]
	II	246.8	105.2	127.1	63.9	81.3	32.1	101.3	56.6	64.2	32.9	124.0	26.8	34.2	4.3	50.1	36.2	32.0	12.5	168.6	61.6	1,029.6	432.1
X. Canada and Newfoundland	1950— I	119.9	71.7	5.1	2.0	1.3	0.7	8.7	3.9	5.1	3.0	1.1	1.2	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.8	2.2	0.2	2.8	1.1	146.9	84.8
	II	125.2	85.7	8.4	2.7	2.8	1.1	9.6	4.7	5.1	3.7	1.6	1.3	0.1	0.2	1.3	1.1	2.6	0.4	1.4	2.2	158.1	103.1
	III	124.7	91.8	4.7	3.8	2.8	1.9	16.8	4.4	10.7	4.4	0.8	1.6	0.1	0.3	0.9	1.2	3.9	0.4	1.8	3.0	167.2	112.8
	IV	132.3	103.2	4.4	5.1	1.8	2.0	23.7	8.3	10.1	4.6	3.6	2.2	—	0.5	1.2	1.7	3.6	0.3	4.1	3.4	184.8	131.3
	1951— I	115.6	79.7	6.1	3.9	1.8	1.4	13.6	5.8	8.6	3.7	5.1[a]	2.2	0.3	0.3	1.0	1.5	5.6	0.3	3.4	4.0	161.1[a]	102.8
	II	168.3	114.4	7.6	6.0	3.1	2.1	16.6	11.0	5.4	4.4	3.8	2.8	0.1	0.8	1.5	2.3	6.7	0.5	8.3	7.5	221.4	151.8
XI. Latin American republics	1950— I	133.8	98.8	64.3	69.0	28.0	7.6	36.9	26.7	17.2	18.2	38.8	38.0	3.5	3.3	19.5	21.3	4.6	3.8	26.2	19.5	372.8	306.2
	II	193.1	104.5	58.5	36.5	32.7	9.6	28.6	23.0	21.2	24.1	41.3	32.9	4.2	4.0	27.5	21.8	8.1	6.2	48.8	25.2	464.0	287.8
	III	206.4	101.2	53.2	35.0	31.7	17.4	32.2	20.8	25.1	25.8	38.4	29.0	5.8	4.7	27.1	27.3	7.2	6.0	44.4	37.4	471.5	304.6
	IV	167.6	121.5	71.6	61.2	38.9	19.6	43.7	41.4	37.9	30.1	39.5	31.7	10.9	6.4	24.0	33.1	11.0	7.3	65.6	71.5	510.7	423.8
	1951— I	136.0	103.0	65.1	60.7	37.2	14.9	45.5	38.0	27.3	26.3	43.7[a]	35.2	8.6	4.8	28.3	29.7	5.6	9.5	58.7	69.4[a]	456.0[a]	391.5[a]
	II	268.5	113.6	84.6	71.4	48.7	28.8	44.5	46.2	34.3	32.9	65.1	33.3	11.9	6.4	38.7	56.2	10.8	14.1	97.2	92.3	704.3	495.2
XII. Overseas sterling area (including British colonies)	1950— I	619.6	610.0	112.2	17.1	36.6	14.7	39.3	15.9	12.6	6.8	30.2	22.4	3.3	1.9	14.2	13.1	8.1	6.2	65.6	16.8	941.7	724.9
	II	640.4	604.9	102.3	23.0	50.8	17.9	41.3	17.2	5.6	6.3	31.3	33.9	4.3	2.8	17.4	17.1	7.9	5.0	67.6	18.7	968.9	746.8
	III	592.8	640.8	107.5	22.7	44.8	20.1	31.8	11.3	18.3	6.4	39.3	45.2	3.5	3.3	21.2	17.5	5.3	5.5	66.5	27.2	931.0	800.0
	IV	678.2	716.0	145.8	38.5	50.1	27.7	60.8	27.1	21.1	13.8	53.3	55.0	2.6	4.1	20.1	21.6	6.2	7.7	116.3	49.7	1,154.5	961.2
	1951— I	936.2	685.0	217.8	41.9	49.1	27.8	72.4	38.3	17.2	16.1	86.8[a]	55.8[a]	5.3	4.4	34.5	22.0	10.0	9.9	131.5[a]	51.7[a]	1,560.8[a]	952.9[a]
	II	947.4	782.0	286.5	45.9	56.8	36.0	67.9	48.4	20.0	22.5	116.7	66.7	3.8	5.5	43.3	31.7	11.6	12.2	119.6	65.4	1,673.6	1,116.3
XIII. Dependent overseas territories (excluding British colonies)	1950— I	83.2	31.2	192.5	255.2	41.1	28.2	40.2	27.6	5.8	4.1	12.8	6.3	3.3	1.9	10.4	3.1	7.2	0.5	40.1	4.2	436.6	362.3
	II	86.3	28.8	218.3	266.5	47.7	29.7	43.5	23.7	8.6	5.8	12.8	5.2	1.6	2.8	14.4	3.3	8.5	0.4	33.5	5.0	475.2	371.2
	III	64.4	31.0	186.7	237.8	53.6	28.3	42.8	15.1	8.9	6.0	13.4	7.0	2.1	3.0	13.1	4.2	7.4	0.6	52.5	8.1	444.9	341.1
	IV	76.2	32.4	238.7	358.2	61.4	36.2	60.8	29.5	9.5	8.3	13.5	9.8	1.6	2.6	16.4	4.2	4.9	0.7	61.8	12.8	544.8	494.7
	1951— I	105.0	31.4	236.7	341.6	84.1	38.5	71.3	34.0	12.5	7.0	20.4[a]	8.2[a]	1.0	3.1	18.7	4.2	7.2	0.7	49.9[a]	13.4[a]	606.8	482.1
	II	141.2	41.1	290.0	382.1	82.4	41.4	68.3	40.2	14.2	8.0	22.1	11.5	1.4	4.5	22.0	5.4	9.4	1.3	46.7	19.5	697.7	555.0
XIV. Other overseas countries	1950— I	96.6	84.7	52.4	23.5	13.0	10.9	11.7	17.1	10.9	10.2	31.8	15.5	5.5	2.9	13.3	8.0	6.5	4.2	19.6	10.9	261.3	187.9
	II	128.2	76.6	57.3	28.0	24.6	12.7	12.9	16.2	10.7	10.0	28.8	18.9	4.7	2.4	14.6	8.9	7.9	2.4	12.8	14.2	302.5	190.3
	III	85.0	94.0	38.4	24.0	25.3	12.9	13.3	15.1	20.3	12.4	37.5	24.3	4.4	3.5	15.0	9.0	7.0	3.4	21.8	19.1	268.0	217.7
	IV	111.9	96.4	41.5	37.4	27.9	17.9	18.9	27.4	27.8	18.8	51.1	21.3	7.1	4.0	16.4	8.3	6.5	4.1	35.2	26.7	344.3	262.3
	1951— I	170.3	92.1	79.3	45.7	33.8[a]	16.0[a]	29.7	35.7	26.5	15.3	46.7[a]	19.7[a]	9.2	3.8	19.8	8.6	8.2	3.4	41.6[a]	24.5	465.1[a]	264.8[a]
	II	167.5	110.7	92.0	50.2	42.9	19.8	23.1	30.2	17.8	17.6	57.9	22.6	4.2	3.4	19.9	12.5	7.5	6.1	40.8	31.0	473.6	304.1
XV. Total overseas countries	1950— I	1,202.5	953.2	532.4	382.7	185.3	68.7	208.0	122.5	82.4	66.0	221.6	96.1	41.5	12.5	81.6	60.1	48.7	24.6	273.7	64.9	2,877.7	1,851.3
	II	1,315.8	961.8	541.2	376.9	228.3	81.5	216.1	113.4	84.6	73.1	204.3	104.8	32.5	14.4	103.3	67.0	58.3	21.5	255.4	79.2	3,039.8	1,893.6
	III	1,195.4	1,050.5	471.9	352.9	216.2	102.2	210.2	96.5	118.4	86.5	221.5	129.6	32.8	18.1	100.5	74.7	51.5	26.9	288.9	122.5	2,907.3	2,060.4
	IV	1,344.6	1,177.2	596.2	560.0	224.5	125.5	289.4	185.4	152.9	116.7	206.6	148.5	41.0	22.1	106.7	91.4	50.5	30.7	401.2	213.1	3,413.6	2,670.6
	1951— I	1,654.2	1,085.1	714.4	561.5	268.1[a]	122.0[a]	330.5	214.1	143.9	101.7	273.0[a]	147.3[a]	43.0	20.5	133.8	85.3	56.5	37.0	416.1[a]	211.6[a]	4,033.5[a]	2,586.1[a]
	II	1,939.7	1,267.0	887.8	619.5	315.2	160.2	321.7	232.6	155.9	118.3	389.6	163.7	55.6	24.9	175.5	144.3	78.0	46.7	481.2	277.3	4,800.2	3,054.5
XVI. Total World	1950— I	1,681.1	1,433.6	793.9	673.7	455.5	295.8	434.7	400.9	202.5	185.1	370.5	258.4	210.3	142.5	244.6	229.1	184.0	91.4	592.3	356.6	5,169.4	4,067.1
	II	1,852.8	1,413.2	773.6	696.9	532.6	311.6	451.7	381.4	211.3	195.7	352.9	275.1	192.5	149.7	283.4	260.3	175.4	89.2	528.4	421.9	5,354.6	4,195.0
	III	1,752.3	1,510.6	654.4	684.0	509.0	356.5	448.5	337.4	287.7	231.7	347.4	300.3	221.9	170.1	299.4	274.7	145.1	99.5	669.9	515.5	5,335.6	4,480.4
	IV	1,940.2	1,677.4	845.3	1,004.4	570.7	439.0	614.6	524.4	349.6	293.7	363.8	355.0	231.6	193.9	351.8	339.0	170.0	109.3	913.3	686.8	6,350.9	5,622.9
	1951— I	2,361.3	1,612.7	983.1	1,018.7	644.3[a]	435.9[a]	664.6	611.5	355.8	246 2	463.1[a]	364.7[a]	236.7	192.4	393.6	291.9	192.3	130.4	885.0[a]	708.5[a]	7,179.8[a]	5,612.9[a]
	II	2,785.6	1,837.3	1,214.2	1,083.6	722.3	468.3	654.1	671.8	372.4	274.4	581.1	397.7	279.1	206.4	486.1	475.9	227.6	148.4	761.4	844.8	8,083.9	6,408 6

[a] General imports.

Table XX

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF FOOD AND FEEDING-STUFFS

Thousands of tons

NOTE. — Data cover imports from all sources and exports to all destinations, both European and non-European, by the countries listed in footnote (*b*) below. Except as there indicated, trade of eastern European countries is not included because of the lack of data on a sufficiently regular and detailed basis. Figures for 1938 are shown both for Europe as a whole (including the U.S.S.R. and the Baltic States) and, to provide comparability, for the countries covered by the post-war figures.

Commodity group *a*	TOTAL EUROPE	NINETEEN EUROPEAN COUNTRIES *b*										
	1938	1938	1949				1950				1951	
	Quarterly average	Quarterly average	First quarter	Second quarter	Third quarter	Fourth quarter	First quarter	Second quarter	Third quarter	Fourth quarter	First quarter	Second quarter
Bread grain												
European imports	3,381	3,337	3,498	4,764	4,216	3,879	2,888	3,301•	3,130•	3,163•	3,111•	4,642
of which United Kingdom		1,413	1,274	1,636	1,408	1,293	813	1,142	793	1,110	851	1,355
Germany *b*		349	446	692	941	1,231	607	327	417	599	620	986
Italy		85	596	815	385	186	299	264	274	276	251	394
Belgium-Luxembourg		311	142	196	327	99	116	173	261	186	302	305
European exports	1,125	273	418	117	49	199	372	348	377	281	453•	333
Coarse grain												
European imports	3,060	3,054	2,633	1,990	1,704	2,299	2,661	2,192•	1,472•	1,671•	2,325•	2,153
of which United Kingdom		1,038	581	269	146	321	537	819	387	184	754	740
Germany *b*		640	504	538	484	681	429	88	189	387	359	227
Belgium-Luxembourg		284	255	163	196	271	319	219	147	239	219	185
France *b*		199	366	295	114	197	372	223	110	114	177	140
European exports	582	127	109	47	29	65	106	81	60	94	65•	78
Sugar (raw equivalent)												
European imports	1,166	1,155	770	1,145	1,259	1,114	845	1,355	1,610	1,359	964	1,577
of which United Kingdom		761	448	776	737	644	492	670	820	749	504	965
Germany *b*		4	22	30	104	116	42	126	271	174	111	123
Netherlands		50	45	58	121	28	22	133	107	26	50	157
France *b*		80	58	55	40	116	96	121	56	67	54	51
European exports	363	332	317	323	266	643	462	383	470	706	694	407
of which United Kingdom		115	147	135	140	215	182	161	266	235	228	213
Meat												
European imports	530	530	275	350	424	416	485	420	407	363	340	337
of which United Kingdom		421	206	283	335	326	402	340	310	219	214	218
European exports	201	138	60	66	82	130	118	116	146	156	164•	164
of which Denmark		62	24	29	35	68	61	55	74	61	97	95
Ireland		49	26	22	28	38	29	22	36	61	27	20
Butter												
European imports	144	144	107	110	93	85	139	117	102	86	125	108
of which United Kingdom		119	91	97	76	56	103	104	77	56	95	89
European exports	88	71	32	54	64	49	47	60	76	62	48	63
of which Denmark		39	24	40	41	33	30	47	44	35	30	46
Netherlands		13	6	12	22	13	11	10	23	20	13	10
Cheese												
European imports	58	58	69	88	93	45	67	69	78	56	93	54
of which United Kingdom		37	56	69	68	23	41	40	47	28	71	28
European exports	37	36	28	35	42	37	41	41	49	48	40	42
of which Netherlands		15	14	14	20	14	13	15	21	21	15	17
Denmark		2	5	9	8	8	8	10	12	9	8	10
Italy		6	3	3	4	4	5	4	5	4	4	3
Switzerland		6	2	3	4	4	4	3	4	5	4	5
Eggs												
European imports							90	129	90	72	83	102

Denmark	2	5	9	8	8	15	15	21	21	15	17	
Italy	6	3	3	4	4	8	10	12	9	8	10	
Switzerland	6	2	3	4	4	4	3	4	5	4	3	

Eggs												
European imports	102	102	69	61	59	69	90	129	90	72	83	102
of which United Kingdom		65	62	48	46	50	47	87	51	35	37	63
European exports	84	60	38	45	32	37	62	69	46	50	60	54
of which Denmark		24	25	20	17	19	29	24	19	23	27	13
Ireland		5	8	12	3	2	6	12	4	—	3	9
Netherlands		22	4	6	6	11	17	18	14	19	22	21
Fish												
European imports	249	218	303	210	194	244	220	145	128	192	256	150
of which Germany *b*		57	113	69	53	54	59	24	15	15	61	18
United Kingdom		47	76	67	47	54	49	32	25	33	64	49
Italy		25	26	20	26	18	24	24	21	38	24	18
France *b*		19	21	13	15	31	25	12	13	27	24	18
European exports	240	234	341	248	148	263	256	138	130	229	291	179
of which Norway		65	171	110	30	57	110	46	44	62	123	69
Iceland		24	39	56	42	47	33	16	13	38	41	24
Denmark		14	33	33	24	37	35	22	24	41	37	24
Netherlands		36	39	14	18	53	32	13	16	28	28	15
Oil seeds												
European imports	1,814	1,790	941	961	781	821	766	781	860	924	1,137	879
of which United Kingdom		414	290	316	360	334	275	312	355	262	249	215
France *b*		337	224	227	125	103	86	166	105	73	193	257
Germany *b*		462	140	139	56	89	71	37	108	165	209	93
Netherlands		183	97	105	71	53	86	100	103	132	133	106
Belgium-Luxembourg		70	45	38	28	77	46	23	43	80	73	41
European exports	64	17	24	22	17	17	18	26	31	27	34•	40
of which Turkey		2	11	17	15	10	6	18	23	15	13•	17
Animal and vegetable fats and oils												
European imports	427	413	365	464	383	479	499	638	536	586	542	638
of which United Kingdom		102	149	197	167	188	125	306	160	147	159	267
Germany *b*		100	40	99	44	72	133	111	178	181	135	96
Italy		24	18	25	51	48	53	27	29	48	40	39
France *b*		22	45	29	22	29	47	47	38	40	45	71
Belgium-Luxembourg		20	20	24	24	43	28	36	28	45	35	32
European exports	249	237	93	117	93	136	124	130	188	171	145	149
of which Norway		27	30	47	28	47	24	34	56	30	33	40
Netherlands		74	14	19	24	24	37	25	21	40	26	19
Belgium-Luxembourg		12	10	16	11	14	18	13	15	16	17	17
Coffee												
European imports	188	185	105	107	112	125	114	115	120	128	124	132
of which France *b*		47	14	22	24	27	33	35	39	42	39	39
Belgium-Luxembourg		13	21	19	26	24	17	10	15	17	15	13
Italy		9	13	9•	11	15	12	16	8	11	13	11
United Kingdom		4	13	7	9	14	7	14	8	10	10	15
Tea												
European imports	66	62	65	40	50	86	55	26	46	67	72	49
of which United Kingdom		52	56	35	44	77	48	20	37	57	61	42
Tobacco												
European imports	92	88	66	59	85	108	62	59	88	118	67	63
of which United Kingdom		34	20	10	38	55	23	9	34	56	15	14
Germany *b*		23	5	13	9	14	8	10	12	11	10	11
France *b*		6	9	5	12	5	2	4	7	6	5	7
Netherlands		7	6	7	5	10	6	8	7	7	9	6
European exports	41	29	42	34	12	36	37	21	14	34	38•	26
of which Turkey		10	25	17	3	18	18	6	6	17	19•	10
Greece		11	9	9	1	7	8	5	1	9	11	..

a For the composition of the commodity groups and information on conversion factors employed, see ECONOMIC SURVEY OF EUROPE IN 1949, Appendix B, page 260.

b The countries whose trade is included throughout the table are : United Kingdom, Iceland, Ireland, France, the Netherlands, Belgium-Luxembourg, Switzerland, Italy, Greece, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, Denmark, Sweden, Norway, Finland, Germany, Czechoslovakia, and Austria. In addition, Polish imports and exports arei ncluded in bread grain and sugar. The coverage for Sweden is incomplete, the published monthly trade returns giving only the most important items in each commodity group, which, however, usually make up from 80 to 90 per cent of its total trade. For Germany, the 1938 data refer to the whole of the pre-war territory ; the post-war figures refer to the U.K./U.S. Zone only up to the end of 1949 and thereafter to the three western zones. The Saar formed part of the German trade area in 1938, but beginning with the first quarter of 1948, its trade is included with that of France.

Table XXI — IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF SELECTED INDUSTRIAL MATERIALS

Thousands of tons

NOTE. — Data cover imports from all sources and exports to all destinations, both European and non-European, by the countries listed in footnote (*b*) below. Except as there indicated, trade of eastern European countries is not included because of the lack of data on a sufficiently regular and detailed basis. Figures for 1938 are shown both for Europe as a whole (including the U.S.S.R. and the Baltic States) and, to provide comparability, for the countries covered by the post-war figures.

Commodity group [a]	TOTAL EUROPE	NINETEEN EUROPEAN COUNTRIES [b]										
	1938	1938	1949				1950				1951	
	Quarterly average	Quarterly average	First quarter	Second quarter	Third quarter	Fourth quarter	First quarter	Second quarter	Third quarter	Fourth quarter	First quarter	Second quarter
Coal, coke and patent fuel												
European imports	21,560	21,559	20,369	20,126	18,620	18,340	22,191	19,896	20,893	21,447	21,241▪	24,878
of which France [b]		5,525	5,582	5,091	4,212	3,769	3,461	2,462	2,093	2,513	2,407	3,121
Italy		3,041	1,916	2,963	2,508	1,365	2,471	1,830	2,111	1,942	2,203	2,912
Austria		575	1,565	1,466	1,600	1,600	1,648	1,310	1,144	1,395	1,470	1,212
Sweden		1,933	1,793	1,225	1,124	1,821	1,941	1,381	1,874	1,993	1,878	2,145
European exports [c]	25,833	25,833	20,270	21,159	20,789	22,137	22,990	20,980	22,445	22,200	19,487▪	19,552
of which Poland		2,987	8,461	8,593	7,591	7,651	7,833	7,503	7,730	7,653	7,695▪	7,651
Germany [b]		8,202	5,504	5,962	5,668	5,542	6,099	5,608	7,244	6,775	6,253	6,380
United Kingdom		9,699	3,783	3,691	4,373	5,418	5,416	4,386	3,886	3,604	2,197	2,244
Mineral oil, crude and refined [d]												
European imports	9,825	9,726	13,642	14,345	14,154	14,829	14,814	17,107	18,610	18,907	19,746▪	22,568
of which United Kingdom		3,179	5,132	4,716	4,517	4,330	4,677	5,337	5,007	5,146	5,622▪	7,018
France [b]		2,071	2,923	3,248	3,083	3,197	3,275	3,609	3,517	4,244	3,999	4,591
Netherlands		461	607	1,058	943	1,070	1,174	1,451	1,835	1,809	1,847	1,777
Italy		691	565	800	962	1,014	1,049	1,417	1,670	1,655	1,696	2,148
Germany [b]		1,347	467	642	656	592	383	723	810	937	963	998
European exports	2,130	1,764	1,610	1,884	2,082	2,250	2,324	2,945	4,131	3,608	3,474	4,027
of which France [b]		147	514	651	693	742	618	811	1,136	1,064	742	1,139
Netherlands		20	209	301	416	436	495	797	1,352	979	1,117	963
Steel, crude and finished												
European imports	1,243	1,074	1,256	1,370	1,362	1,103	1,234	1,391	1,287	1,403	1,492▪	1,518
of which United Kingdom		208	174	309	273	138	135	146	118	68	85	99
Netherlands		199	268	244	241	203	297	281	276	293	349	333
European exports	1,999	1,884	2,077	2,194	2,120	2,360	2,541	2,775	2,493	4,173	3,630	3,746
of which Belgium-Luxembourg		550	990	993	864	717	808	783	688	1,091	1,155	1,295
France [b]		289	351	411	471	755	657	742	541	1,490	1,135	1,049
United Kingdom		325	455	462	453	520	572	623	625	704	562	590
Germany [b]		534	96	123	173	149	311	405	441	633	468	503
Copper												
European imports	339	326	203	239	225	190	214	251	202	234	256	242
of which United Kingdom		90	71	86	98	61	71	93	81	78	94	95
France [b]		28	31	37	40	36	41	24	15	31	38	24
Belgium-Luxembourg		57	36	50	33	42	39	53	38	44	45	45
European exports	55	47	53	57	68	53	57	68	66	67	53	48
of which Belgium-Luxembourg		30	31	37	42	25	32	34	30	32	28	26
Timber (thousand m³)												
European imports	8,431	8,122	3,987	4,655	7,330	6,599	3,563	4,639	7,634	6,014	4,477▪	5,499
of which United Kingdom		3,373	1,428	1,599	3,230	2,821	1,278	1,387	2,781	2,203	1,775	2,453
France [b]		361	840	961	968	659	329	205	283	242	173	119
Netherlands		668	432	448	859	685	431	600	1,101	734	571	637
European exports [e]	7,188	4,963	2,705	3,695	5,667	4,425	2,854	4,580	6,452	5,094	3,588▪	4,909
of which Finland [b]		1,704	345	772	2,314	1,655	302	1,456	3,020	1,679	754	1,568
Sweden		1,030	338	653	1,432	1,181	526	913	1,272	1,201	431	865
Wood-pulp												
European imports	752	737	609	689	723	740	730	873	774	760	780▪	889
of which United Kingdom		431	280	354	376	331	302	420	379	330	354	443
France [b]		93	93	103	82	118	119	162	102	118	123	126
Italy		67	72	33	49	47	92	54	49	42	53	61
European exports	1,296	1,257	604	829	818	1,141	874	1,113	944	1,030	824	1,236
of which Sweden [b]		573	301	470	493	629	408	604	483	596	372	682
Finland		405	151	221	192	356	258	311	273	214	233	342
Norway		195	120	106	104	124	149	131	118	148	140	134
Newsprint												
European imports	169	159	82	87	92	107	82	71	82	91	68	95
of which United Kingdom		113	43	38	43	61	37	28	33	42	29	53

of which Sweden *b*		573	301	470	493	629	408	604	483	596	372	682
Finland		405	151	221	192	356	258	311	273	214	233	342
Norway		195	120	106	104	124	149	131	118	148	140	134
Newsprint												
European imports	169	159	82	87	92	107	82	71	82	91	68	95
of which United Kingdom		113	43	38	43	61	37	28	33	42	29	53
European exports	249	248	210	205	214	215	233	244	225	243	210	244
of which Finland		90	82	84	88	95	97	99	93	90	80	108
Sweden *b*		41	55	51	50	44	51	51	46	55	43	59
Norway		38	39	37	38	36	38	36	32	38	37	31
Raw wool												
European imports	255	244	218	248	232	197	244	259	195	191	230	174
of which United Kingdom		77	74	93	79	77	82	95	57	58	89	52
France *b*		60	42	51	58	30	47	44	38	32	41	44
Belgium-Luxembourg		29	25	27	27	26	33	36	24	30	27	18
Raw cotton												
European imports	506	478	445	481	362	387	504	473	424	417	455	421
of which United Kingdom		139	128	164	114	76	123	141	119	117	118	107
France *b*		73	68	85	54	63	103	73	66	50	61	69
Germany *b*		88	42	45	40	61	69	63	56	66	75	56
Belgium-Luxembourg		34	27	24	22	29	37	32	22	36	38	20
Wool yarn												
European imports	9.8	8.4	6.4	6.5	7.6	10.5	12.4	10.8	11.3	13.4	11.9	9.1
of which Netherlands		1.8	2.5	2.4	1.9	2.5	3.4	3.3	2.6	3.0	2.8	2.1
European exports	10.2	9.8	10.2	10.6	11.3	13.3	15.1	14.7	14.1	18.3	15.7	13.0
of which United Kingdom		3.9	3.5	3.1	3.1	3.4	3.9	3.9	4.0	4.2	4.1	3.3
France *b*		0.3	3.2	3.5	3.6	4.5	5.3	5.0	4.5	6.7	5.8	4.8
Belgium-Luxembourg		1.9	2.0	2.1	2.9	3.4	3.9	3.1	2.2	3.0	2.6	2.5
Cotton yarn												
European imports	25.0	16.4	10.1	11.2	13.8	17.6	22.9	18.1	17.9	18.8	20.4[e]	22.8
of which Germany *b*		5.4	0.5	1.8	5.0	3.5	4.6	2.4	1.2	1.6	2.3	1.9
European exports	34.4	34.0	25.9	29.5	26.3	27.6	27.0	24.1	21.1	24.7	24.7	28.2
of which United Kingdom		13.9	10.5	9.9	8.5	8.2	8.0	7.7	7.7	8.9	8.9	8.2
Italy		4.8	9.0	10.7	6.6	9.2	9.2	7.5	6.1	5.5	5.9	9.6
Belgium-Luxembourg		3.1	3.7	5.8	7.5	5.6	5.5	4.8	3.0	4.8	4.6	5.6
Artificial yarn and fibres												
European imports	10.9	9.3	11.2	11.3	9.5	10.1	12.5	12.1	14.8	16.0	18.2[e]	18.6
of which Germany *b*		3.7	1.9	2.7	2.4	2.3	3.6	2.8	3.4	4.6	5.2	4.1
United Kingdom		—	2.3	1.9	0.7	0.3	1.2	0.8	1.0	0.9	1.5	3.4
European exports	20.4	20.3	31.9	25.5	24.0	32.6	33.6	44.8	48.2	60.1	59.8[e]	61.3
of which Italy		9.8	7.1	4.0	5.3	10.0	5.0	8.6	12.5	15.6	13.4	15.2
United Kingdom		3.1	5.9	4.7	3.6	5.4	6.6	6.8	7.3	8.0	6.7	5.5
Netherlands		1.6	4.7	4.6	3.7	4.8	4.7	5.2	4.8	6.0	5.0	4.5
Cotton tissue												
European imports *f*	..	6.5	15.7	18.1	19.0	18.3	21.9	23.9	25.1	25.7	27.2	25.0
European exports *f*	..	74.1	62.3	60.3	59.6	57.7	61.6	56.2	57.2	73.1	66.3	68.3
of which United Kingdom		39.8	27.2	26.8	25.8	23.7	24.1	21.0	22.7	26.6	24.3	28.3
France *b*		6.8	14.6	13.2	12.4	12.8	13.3	13.4	12.3	16.9	15.2	14.7
Netherlands		5.3	4.3	4.0	4.1	3.8	4.3	3.5	3.9	5.1	4.8	5.0
Belgium-Luxembourg		4.7	3.9	5.3	6.3	4.7	9.1	6 6	5.0	7.6	7.7	7.5
Switzerland		1.1	0.6	0.8	0.9	1.6	1.5	1.1	0.9	1.1	1.1	0.9
Italy		10.5	5.3	5.1	5.1	8.4	7.1	8.3	8.7	10.5	8.5	6.8
Germany *b*		5.9	6.4	5.1	5.0	2.7	2.2	2.3	3.7	5.3	4.7	5.1
Hides and skins												
European imports	148	134	117	129	101	99	125	129	104	132	132	126
of which United Kingdom		24	35	43	35	31	42	41	27	29	31	37
France *b*		11	18	15	10	12	16	19	14	17	17	18
Germany *b*		34	9	19	13	15	17	15	16	29	21	13
Rubber												
European imports	112	109	136	128	133	136	158	143	148	182	198[e]	183
of which United Kingdom		35	33	34	48	45	61	55	54	59	72	70
France *b*		17	28	29	24	28	27	27	26	34	39	36
Germany *b*		27	30	24	19	25	24	16	27	35	32	20

a For the composition of the commodity groups and information on conversion factors employed, see ECONOMIC SURVEY OF EUROPE IN 1949, Appendix B, page 260.

b The countries whose trade is included throughout the table are : United Kingdom, Iceland, Ireland, France, the Netherlands, Belgium-Luxembourg, Switzerland, Italy, Greece, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, Denmark, Sweden, Norway, Finland, Germany, Czechoslovakia, and Austria. In addition, the figures for coal and coke include the trade of all other European countries (including the U.S.S.R.) ; the figures for mineral oil include the trade of Poland, Hungary, Rumania and Yugoslavia ; and the figures for timber, wood-pulp, raw wool, raw cotton, hides and skins and rubber include the trade of Poland. The coverage for Sweden is incomplete, the published monthly trade returns giving only the most important items in each commodity group, which, however, usually make up from 80 to 90 per cent of its total trade. For Germany, the 1938 data refer to the whole of the pre-war territory ; the post-war figures refer to the U.K./U.S. Zone only up to the end of 1949 and thereafter for the three western zones. The Saar formed part of the German trade area in 1938, but beginning with the first quarter of 1948, its trade is included with that of France.

c Including bunkers.

d Crude equivalent.

e Figures for 1949 and 1950 include data for the three western zones of Germany.

f Totals cover only countries for which export figures are shown separately plus Sweden.

NOTES TO THE STATISTICS

1. General

As in the case of previous bulletins, the notes below are concerned only with corrections and additions to the statistical series used in the preparation of the *Economic Survey of Europe in 1950* and the *Economic Bulletin for Europe*, Vol. 3, No. 1.

The statistics shown are to be regarded in the first place as background material for economic analysis given in the text of the *Bulletin*. The available national statistics have, for the sake of comparability as between countries, often been adjusted to more uniform definitions, and in cases where no official figures are available estimates are sometimes shown which have a wider margin of error than is normally allowed in statistical publications.

The most recent figures are provisional ; totals are rounded. Totals labelled " Total Europe " always include estimates for those countries for which no data are available.

2. Index Numbers of Industrial Production (Tables I to IV, and Table 7, page 10)

The annual indices (*1938 = 100*) are always based on pre-war weights. The use of post-war weights would make a considerable difference to the results ; in the case of the United Kingdom alone it would lower the European total by 2 points in the post-war period. The quarterly indices (*1948 = 100*) are derived from national indices which are weighted by reference either to a pre-war or to a post-war year. The weighting systems used by the various countries are not identical in nature and the original indices are sometimes and sometimes are not adjusted for the unequal length of the months or for public holidays occurring on weekdays. The national indices themselves are not equally complete or representative, with the result that the aggregate indices for all countries listed have a margin of error which may amount to as much as 1 point.

The coverage is as follows :

General Index : manufacturing (excluding building), mining and gas, electricity and water supply. Some industries may be omitted, see the 1950 *Survey* ;

Engineering Industry : mechanical and electrical engineering, transport equipment including ships and aircraft, and the manufacture of metal goods. The basic statistical series included in the various national indices are of an extremely heterogeneous nature.

Chemical Industry : what is shown as such by the various countries, with the addition of vegetable oil and soap production where necessary and possible.

Textile Industry : what is shown as such by the various countries. Clothing is excluded wherever possible.

Corrections and Additions

Belgium

The insertion of an index of engineering production (weight 22 per cent) in its general production index by the *Institut de Recherches économiques et sociales*, has caused changes in the general index which now becomes for the four quarters of 1949 (*1948 = 100*) : 104 ; 105 ; 94 ; and 98. The weight of Belgium in the group of countries has also had to be changed.

Germany

Both indices for 1948 and indices based on *1938 = 100* have been published by the *Statistisches Bundesamt*, Wiesbaden, in *Die Industrie der Bundesrepublik Deutschland*, Teil 2, 1. Jahrgang, Nr. 4, August 1951.

Thus, all previously published indices should be changed ; the following are the new indices for 1948 and 1949 :

	1948				1949			
	1st quarter	2nd quarter	3rd quarter	4th quarter	1st quarter	2nd quarter	3rd quarter	4th quarter
General index	82	87	105	126	139	146	148	162
Engineering industry	78	82	104	136	153	157	157	183
Chemical industry	83	91	107	119	131	136	137	143
Textile industry	81	86	108	125	143	165	173	204

It has proved impossible to include shipbuilding when calculating the annual index for the engineering industry.

The weighting system of the indices *1948 = 100*, which has been derived from the weighting system used for the indices *1938 = 100*, and from the annual indices for 1948 has accordingly had to be revised.

Western sectors of Berlin

New quarterly production indices have been published by the Deutsches Institut für Wirtschaftsforschung in *Vierteljahrshefte zur Wirtschaftsforschung*, Jahrgang 1951, Zweites Heft. These indices need to be supplemented for 1948 and the first half of 1949 in the same way as in previous *Bulletins*. The food, electricity and gas industries are not included in the quarterly general index.

Ireland

As stated in the *Irish Trade Journal and Statistical Bulletin*, the recent publication of the results of the annual production census for 1949 has entailed the revision of the production indices for all quarters of 1949 and 1950. The original "general" index covering transportable goods (mining and manufacturing) is calculated on the basis of the indices for the various individual industries with the assistance of weights changing from year to year. It has not been possible to adopt the same procedure in calculating the general index resulting from the combination of the transportable goods index with an index either of gas, electricity and water production, or of electricity production by itself. Nor has it been possible to do so in calculating the combined indices for the engineering, chemical or textile industries. The weights used for the annual and quarterly indices are derived from the 1936 and 1948 industrial censuses respectively, with the following results :

		Annual index			*Quarterly index*	
General index :	Transportable goods	91.8	100		94.3	100
	Electricity, gas and water	8.2		electricity :	5.7	
Engineering industry :	Vehicles	67.5	100		65.0	100
	Engineering, etc.	32.5			35.0	
Chemical industry :	Soap, etc.	22.5	100		15.8	100
	Chemicals	57.2			64.6	
	Fertilizers	20.3			19.6	
Textile industry :	Linen, cotton, etc.	25.9	100		28.6	100
	Wool, etc.	34.3			42.4	
	Hosiery	39.8			29.0	

Portugal

The indices have had to be revised owing to the late arrival of figures for the textile industry—the quarterly production of which is not known until the end of the year—and to an adjustment to the index for the metal industries. The latter is now represented by iron and steel imports for the quarter or four quarters preceding the period under review.

United Kingdom

The original indices are not adjusted for the changing position of Easter. In 1949 and 1950 Easter was in April, but in 1951 it fell in March. In order to restore comparability between one year and another, as regards both the United Kingdom and the European totals (over which the United Kingdom exerts a considerable influence), new indices calculated on the basis of the periods January to April and March to June respectively have been substituted for the former indices for the first and second quarters of the year. The results are as follows :

United Kingdom index		1949		1950		1951	
		1st quarter	2nd quarter	1st quarter	2nd quarter	1st quarter	2nd quarter
General :	Old	107	107	117	116	121	124
	New	106	108	116	117	123	123
Engineering industry :	Old	115	119	124	130	147	153
	New	114	119	123	130	147	152
Chemical industry :	Old	104	105	111	116	129	131 estimated
	New	104	105	112	115	130	
Textile industry :	Old	108	105	120	117	120	125
	New	107	106	118	118	122	123
This one alteration affects the indices for European countries as follows :							
General :	Old	111	114	122	125	138	143
	New	110	114	121	126	139	143
Engineering industry :	Old	115	119	124	130	147	153
	New	114	119	123	130	147	152
Chemical industry :	Old	109	113	120	128	145	149
	New	109	113	120	127	145	149
Textile industry :	Old	109	113	124	123	136	137
	New	109	113	124	124	136	136

The official index for the chemical industry is so late in appearing that in estimating the figure for the second quarter of 1951 it has been necessary to resort to the index of the London and Cambridge Economic Service.

Building Activity

Unless otherwise stated, the indices are based on the number of housing units (apartments, dwellings, rooms, building permits, etc.). The basic data generally relate to selected areas, such as principal cities, urban districts, etc. Apart from the United Nations *Monthly Bulletin of Statistics*, the sources used are :

Belgium : Agence économique et financière, Bruxelles.

Denmark : Statistiske Efterretninger ; dwelling space.

Finland : Social Tidskrift ; volume of housing.

France : Bulletin de la statistique générale de la France.

Germany (western zones) : Wirtschaft und Statistik.

Italy : Bollettino mensile di statistica.

Netherlands : Maandschrift.

Norway : Statistiske Meldinger ; housing space.

Sweden : Konjunkturjournalen, Konjunkturinstitutet, Stockholm.

Switzerland : La Vie économique, 33 towns only.

United Kingdom : Monthly Digest of Statistics. Data for buildings under construction relate to permanent houses.

3. Employment (Table V)

These indices show the variations in the number of wage- and salary-earners employed in industry—mining, manufacturing (excluding building), water, gas and electricity. The quarterly indices for Finland, Italy, Sweden and Switzerland relate to wage-earners only. In the case of the United Kingdom, Ireland and Czechoslovakia, employers and managerial staff are also included in the figures on which the indices are based. The quarterly index for Denmark is calculated on the basis of the number of wage-earner-hours worked each month. Generally speaking, all these index numbers reflect variations in employment on the basis of a fairly complete sample. Their validity varies quite considerably, according as to whether small concerns and firms of a handicraft character are or are not included in the statistics.

Corrections

Belgium

The latest quarterly index numbers are based on a small sample of industrial wage-earners. Social security returns provide a more accurate basis for the calculation of indices. As the results of the census of wage-earners and salary-earners coming under the social security scheme at the end of 1950 are now available, it has been possible to adjust the quarterly indices for the second half of 1950 and for 1951. This adjustment will be repeated every six months.

Western Sectors of Berlin

A detailed examination of the sources used, *Berliner Statistik*, the *Economy of Western Berlin*, *Die Wirtschaftliche Entwicklung in Westberlin und in der Sowjetischen Zone*, has shown that no account had been taken of certain alterations in the comparability of the basic figures, as between 1949 and 1950. The new indices are nevertheless subject to revision at a later date, as there is still some uncertainty about the trend of employment between 1938 and 1939, and between 1948 and 1949. These indices should therefore be considered as indicating tendencies rather than as showing the actual level of employment.

Ireland

The indices have had to be altered in the light of the results of the 1949 industrial census, to allow for the actual fluctuations in employment between 1948 and 1949. Furthermore, the inclusion of the gas, electricity and water-supply workers in 1947, 1948 and 1949 has necessitated revision of the annual index for 1948.

4. Production of Major Commodities (Tables VI to XI)

Livestock Products

New series have been introduced by Austria for meat production, and by Switzerland for the production of meat and butter. For the western zones of Germany the data published in the *Statistischer Monatsbericht des Bundesministeriums für Ernährung, Landwirtschaft und Forsten* have been used for meat, butter and cheese.

5. Prices (Tables XII - XIII, Table 2, page 4 and Diagram I, page 2)

Wholesale Prices

Although, in principle, the indices shown include raw materials, semi-finished products and finished products, both home-produced and of foreign origin, in many instances finished manufactures are not adequately represented. Some indices, moreover,

probably do not fully reflect the influence of price movements of imported materials. The index numbers should therefore be used with caution.

Cost of Living

The index numbers for most of the countries shown reflect the movements of the expenditure on a fixed sample of consumers' goods. This sample generally represents the amount of goods (and services) bought by a working-class family in a given base period. The indices therefore are not necessarily representative of the movements of the cost of living of the population as a whole ; neither are they very well fitted for inter-country comparisons. In some cases, it is likely that services are not adequately represented.

Prices of Coal, Steel and Metals in Selected European Countries and in the United States at August 1951

The following sources have been used :

Records and Statistics, supplement to *The Economist*, London ; *The Financial Times*, London ; *Bulletin de la statistique générale de la France* ; *L'Usine Nouvelle*, No. 36. 1951, Paris ; *Wirtschaft und Statistik*, Stuttgart ; *Die Eisen- und Stahlindustrie, Statistisches Vierteljahrsheft*, April-June 1951, Düsseldorf ; *Bollettino mensile di statistica*, Rome ; *Kommersiella Meddelanden*, Stockholm ; *Affärsvärlden*, Stockholm ; *Weekly Report on U.S. Business, Journal of Commerce*, New York ; *Metal Bulletin*, London ; and various items of information collected by the Steel Section of the Economic Commission for Europe.

6. Retail Sales (Tables 6, page 9, and XIV)

The indices shown generally cover a sample of all retail trade. Unless otherwise indicated, they include department stores, co-operatives and individual traders. The indices of volume, where they are not published in national bulletins, are calculated from the indices of value of sales and from the indices of consumption prices.

Corrections

France

A series " total sales " has been added, obtained from a combination of the indices of sales by co-operatives with the indices of sales by department stores. These are regarded as representative of the food trade and the textile and clothing trade respectively, and, although covering less clearly limited sectors, taken together they embrace the whole retail trade.

Netherlands

As this country publishes indices of the volume of consumer's expenditure, which have been used in preparing Table 6, the indices of value likewise published in the *Statistisch Bulletin* have been used in preparing Table XIV. The coverage of these indices is slightly different from that of the absolute figures previously used. Certain services are now included in the total of sales. Textile sales are replaced by sales of durable goods.

United Kingdom

The indices of value of sales are calculated from figures for consumers' expenditure calculated at current prices (*Monthly Digest of Statistics*). Indices of volume are calculated from data on the weekly retail sales by department and chain stores and co-operatives published in the *Board of Trade Journal*.

7. Wages (Table 8, page 12)

The data shown in this table relate, in general, to industrial wages only. Building is sometimes included in the statistics in the same way as the other manufacturing industries ; in other cases it is excluded. Mining is generally excluded, but other economic sectors may be covered. The basic data may relate either to wage rates or to earnings, either hourly or weekly. Some series have been prolonged with the help of information taken from the Press.

Belgium : *Bulletin d'information et de documentation de la Banque nationale de Belgique*, index of hourly earnings in industry, building and transport, at end of quarter.

Denmark : *Statistiske Efterretninger*, weighted average of basic hourly wages in industrial occupations (excluding building) for each quarter. Figures for the second quarter of 1951 are estimates.

Finland : *Konjunkturserier*, Ministry of Finance. Monthly index of daily wage rates in industry, including building.

France : Ministry of Labour. Index of hourly wage rates at end of quarter in industry (excluding building) adjusted for variations in the length of the working week. Recent data : hourly wages in the metal-working industries of the Paris area.

Western Germany : *Wirtschaft und Statistik*. Index of hourly earnings in industry and building, at end of quarter.

Italy : *Bollettino mensile di statistica*. Monthly index of daily wage rates in mining, industry and building.

Netherlands : *Statistisch Bulletin*. Monthly index of hourly wage rates in industry and building.

Norway : *Statistiske Meldinger*. Hourly earnings in industry and mining for each quarter. Figures for 1951 are estimates.

Sweden : *Sociala Meddelanden*. Hourly earnings in mining and industry at the middle of each quarter.

Switzerland : La Vie économique. Index of hourly wage rates in industry and building, at end of quarter.

United Kingdom : Ministry of Labour Gazette. Hourly earnings in April and October in non-agricultural sectors, excluding mining and railways. Since April 1951, index of weekly wage rates for all wage earners.

8. Balance of Payments (Table XVI)

Balance of Payments of Europe and Other Areas with the United States

United States statistics do not indicate the individual country of destination for " special category " exports and exports under the Mutual Defense Assistance Program, but only the broad geographical area of destination. All such exports to Europe, including any which may have gone to the United Kingdom, are treated as exports to " Other European countries ". M.D.A.P. shipments destined for the " general area of China " are included under " All other countries ".

9. The Network of Europe's Trade by Individual Countries, 1938, 1949 and 1950 (Table XXII)

General

Table XXII is essentially a new edition of Table XXI of the *Economic Bulletin for Europe*, second quarter 1950, Vol. 2, No. 2, brought up to date to include figures for 1950 and rectifying certain figures for 1949 for which more precise data are now available.

The figures shown in the table are the result of detailed comparison and careful reconciliation of the data for individual flows of trade published by the importing and exporting countries concerned, which may differ for a number of reasons, such as differences in coverage, in the definition of the countries of origin and destination and in the definition of special trade, and the fact that exports are usually quoted in f.o.b. values while imports are generally reported at their c.i.f. value. Without giving all the various reasons that make for discrepancies in the trade returns of trade partners (a fairly full statement on this point may be found in *International Trade in Certain Raw Materials and Foodstuffs by Countries of Origin and Consumption*, League of Nations, Geneva, 1939, page 171) it should be noted that the single figure adopted for each individual flow has been adjusted so as to conform, as far as possible, to a standard definition. As a result, each figure in the table relates, at least in principle, to special trade according to country of origin and of consumption, excluding all transit trade at f.o.b. values ; ships' stores and provisions and bunkers are excluded ; reparations are excluded, but every other sort of commercial trade, including government purchases and purchases financed by an assistance programmes, parcel post, etc., are included in so far as figures are available. With regard to timing, in principle, values relate to goods despatched rather than to goods received in each period shown.

Sources and Methods used

The figures for 1938 are identical with those in Table XXI of the *Economic Bulletin for Europe*, Vol. 2, No. 2, as derived from *Network of World Trade*, League of Nations, Geneva, 1942. The figures for 1949 are merely a revision of those published in the same table.

In trying to obtain the values of trade according to country of origin and consumption, omitting transit trade, account has been taken, in considering the trade between any two countries, of the data reported by both the exporting and the importing country. For the purposes of comparison, when the latter were expressed in c.i.f. values, the conversion to f.o.b. values has normally been made by applying an adjustment of 12.5 per cent of the c.i.f. value for imports from overseas and of 5 per cent for intra-European trade between countries with no common frontier. In some cases, account has also been taken of the composition of trade and different adjustments have been made.

For countries which report their imports by country of purchase, for example Denmark, or by country of consignment, for example Belgium or the Netherlands, their imports from overseas areas have been increased by estimates of that part of their overseas imports which reach them as transit goods, or re-exports from other European countries.

In 1950 substantial though obviously speculative trade in industrial gold developed in some countries. Since certain countries did not include this gold in their statistics, and since, moreover, the trade in question is probably not specifically commercial in nature, this trade is omitted when it is obviously of an exceptional character. Exports from the Union of South Africa to France, from France to Switzerland, and from Switzerland to Italy, constitute the main flows in Europe.

The conversion of the figures into United States dollars was made at the exchange rate given in *Summary of World Trade Statistics*, United Nations. The figures relating to Germany's and Italy's trade were taken directly from the trade publications of these countries where they are given in dollar values.

The sources used for the figures for 1949 and 1950 were chiefly the trade statistics of European countries, the United States and Canada. While it is impossible to list the sources and methods used in the computation of all the figures, the most important general procedures followed and estimates made in arriving at the figures for individual countries for 1949 and 1950 are noted below (in the order in which the countries appear in the table) :

United Kingdom

The import figures for the United Kingdom which refer to " general trade " have been reduced to a " special trade " basis by deducting total re-exports from general imports from overseas areas. The trade of the United Kingdom with the Channel

Islands and imports of British Whale Fisheries were considered as internal trade and excluded. Imports of Deep Sea Fisheries were also excluded.

France

The trade of the Saar is included in the published trade statistics for France as from 1 April 1948. The post-war figures for both France and Germany are (to that extent) not comparable with the pre-war figures.

Finland

In the monthly statistics of Finland, a fairly substantial part of its trade is not specified by countries. The geographical distribution in 1950 for that part of trade which is not specified in the monthly figures has therefore been estimated on the basis of the 1949 figures taken from the annual publication for 1949.

Denmark

Since Danish monthly statistics are drawn up according to countries of sale and purchase, certain exports recorded in the Danish trade statistics, as destined for the United States of America, for example, are actually exports to the Occupation Forces in Germany. In this and in similar cases the trade has been considered as between Denmark and Germany. The trade of Denmark with the Faroe Islands has been considered as internal trade and excluded.

Norway

The total export figures have been raised to include exports of whale oil, for which figures have been taken from *Nasjonalbudsjettet*. The trade of Norway with Spitzbergen has been considered as internal trade and excluded.

Germany

The figures given for 1949 and 1950 refer to the four occupation zones. Special and highly tentative estimates had to be made for the trade of the Soviet Zone. The figures showing the trade of that Zone with the western European countries are taken from the trade statistics of those countries. Its trade with eastern European countries was estimated from the statistics used in Table XXI of the *Economic Bulletin for Europe*, Vol. 2, No. 2, and from the data contained in the publication *Die Wirtschaft*, which states in its issue of 25 August 1950 that the exports from the Soviet Zone of Germany to Czechoslovakia and Poland are expected to increase by 13 per cent and 44 per cent respectively, as compared with 1949, and, in its issue of 1 September 1950, that the exports from the Soviet Zone are expected to increase by 56 per cent. The same number of this publication gives the index numbers for exports from the Soviet Zone to eastern European countries for the years 1947, 1948, 1949 and 1950.

Since the data thus obtained are very approximate, they are given in the table below to enable the reader, if he so desires, to calculate by subtraction the figures for the trade of western Germany with these countries. The latter figures have been obtained from the statistical publications of western Germany.

Estimates of the Trade of the Soviet Zone of Occupation with the Countries of Eastern Europe

(Millions of dollars, f.o.b.)

	1949		1950	
	Imports	*Exports*	*Imports*	*Exports*
Czechoslovakia	20	21	37	24
Poland	70	46	120	66
Rumania	—	—	—	—
Hungary	—	2	—	6
Yugoslavia	4	—	—	0
Bulgaria	—	8	1	22
U.S.S.R.	122	61	152	95

Austria

A substantial part of the trade with the Soviet Union is not included in the statistical publications.

Eastern European Countries

With the exception of Yugoslavia, for which detailed statistical data are now available, most of the trade figures for the eastern European countries are derived from the returns of their trade partners. As regards their trade with overseas countries, the data were obtained from *Direction of World Trade*, published by the Statistical Office of the United Nations. For the trade among eastern European countries, the estimates for 1949 in Table XXI of the *Economic Bulletin for Europe*, Vol. 2, No. 2, have been used, and new estimates have been made for 1950 by using the available published documents, details of which are given in Appendix B to the *Economic Survey of Europe in 1950*, page 245.

United States and Dependencies

Although United States export statistics have generally been used rather than other countries' import statistics, adjustments have been made—e.g., for Switzerland—to allow for the fact that the ultimate destination of certain goods is not always accurately known at the time of their departure from the United States.

An additional difficulty arose in 1950 owing to the fact that, for security reasons, the export values for a number of goods (grouped under the title " Special Categories Commodities No. 1 and No. 2.") ceased to be broken down according to country as from 1 July. Only a summary break-down into six regional groups is available (U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, *United States Foreign Trade*, Summary Report FT 950, June 1951.) Somewhat arbitrary estimates were therefore made with respect to the break-down of these goods, particularly as between the various European countries, on the basis of the figures known for the first half of the year, the import statistics of European countries and other available information. The totals by countries indicate, therefore, only the approximate order of magnitude and have been rounded to avoid any false appearance of precision. It should be noted that the global figure for exports to Europe as a whole is known and is therefore correct.

Canada and Newfoundland

For Canada's exports, the Canadian figures, rather than the import figures of other countries, have generally been used. These figures, however, have been adjusted on the basis of the estimates given in *International Financial Statistics*, International Monetary Fund, July 1951, to correct the figures which are given in the Canadian statistics as f.o.b. place of consignment, and not f.o.b. frontier. For 1949 and 1950 the trade of Newfoundland is included in that of Canada.

Overseas Countries other than the United States and Canada

The figures for Europe's trade with these countries have generally been taken from European trade statistics. In the case of European countries for which trade statistics are not available, use was made mainly of the data appearing in the various numbers of *Direction of International Trade*, Statistical Office of the United Nations, and of the statistics of certain overseas countries.

Total World

For 1949 and 1950, exports from overseas areas other than Canada and the United States to the world were obtained by subtracting from total world exports as given in *Summary of World Trade Statistics*, Statistical Office of the United Nations (fourth quarter 1950), the exports of Europe, the United States and Canada to the world as given in the same publication. World exports were obtained by adding to this figure those calculated directly for the exports of Europe, the United States and Canada to the world, which, owing to the difference in methods of estimation and to the inclusion of the trade of eastern European countries, differ from those given in *Summary of World Trade Statistics*. An estimate of exports from China, taken from the same publication, is also included in the world total.

Table XXII — Ta

Network of Europe's Trade by Individual Countries, 1938, 1949 and 1950 –

Millions of dollars in current prices, f.o.b. — En

Exporting Countries ↓	Year	I. United Kingdom, Iceland and Ireland				II. Western European Industrial Countries					III. Mediterranean and Iberian Countries							IV. Scandinavian Countries						
		United Kingdom	Iceland	Ireland	Total Group I	France	Netherlands	Belgium-Luxembourg	Switzerland	Total Group II	Italy	Greece	Spain	Portugal	Turkey	Other Mediterranean and Iberian countries	Total Group III	Denmark	Sweden	Norway	Finland	Total Group IV	Germany	Austria
I. United Kingdom, Iceland and Ireland	United Kingdom	1938		3	99	102	74	63	55	17	209	28	18	17	16	12	12	103	76	57	38	27	198	101	6
		1949		14	282	296	123	195	134	61	513	65	52	36	70	38	39	300	183	173	160	69	585	97	23
		1950		6	243	249	123	200	145	82	550	80	41	26	45	30	29	251	180	223	146	57	606	123	22
	Iceland	1938	3		—	3	—	1	—	—	1	2	—	2	—	—	—	4	1	2	3	—	6	2	—
		1949	15		—	15	1	1	—	—	2	2	1	—	1	—	—	4	1	—	—	1	2	10	—
		1950	4		—	4	—	4	—	—	4	2	2	1	1	—	—	6	1	2	1	2	6	2	1
	Ireland	1938	110	—		110	—	1	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—
		1949	196	—		196	1	6	5	—	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	1	—
		1950	173	—		173	1	5	1	1	8	—	—	1	1	—	—	2	—	2	—	—	2	4	—
	Total Group I	1938	113	3	99	215	74	65	55	18	212	30	18	19	16	12	12	107	77	59	41	27	204	108	6
		1949	211	14	282	507	125	202	139	61	527	67	53	36	71	38	39	304	184	174	160	70	588	108	23
		1950	177	6	243	426	124	209	146	83	562	82	43	28	47	30	29	259	181	227	147	59	614	129	23
II. Western European Industrial Countries	France	1938	102	—	2	104		34	112	51	197	14	2	11	6	2	2	37	4	14	7	4	29	53	5
		1949	242	1	5	248		126	157	89	372	54	21	25	19	14	3	136	30	56	37	35	158	135	17
		1950	282	—	6	288		107	197	117	421	80	14	32	13	16	4	159	53	71	42	20	186	241	14
	Netherlands	1938	129	—	2	131	33		58	12	103	7	2	4	3	1	1	18	4	20	9	5	38	84	3
		1949	219	2	10	231	93		165	30	288	25	9	13	9	7	3	66	12	52	26	34	124	130	16
		1950	216	1	7	224	64		190	36	290	19	7	8	8	6	4	52	20	50	28	25	123	301	12
	Belgium - Luxembourg	1938	88	—	5	93	110	88		16	214	9	2	8	6	2	1	28	6	20	9	7	42	90	2
		1949	144	2	8	154	111	257		50	418	55	18	11	19	5	—	108	37	70	47	17	171	154	14
		1950	110	1	7	118	140	370		51	561	50	20	10	22	8	1	111	19	44	12	14	89	106	13
	Switzerland	1938	34	—	—	34	28	14	10		52	21	1	1	2	1	—	26	4	9	3	3	19	47	7
		1949	36	—	1	37	56	38	74		168	60	2	13	11	6	1	93	13	16	7	5	41	73	15
		1950	32	—	2	34	84	27	65		176	72	2	13	10	5	1	103	13	16	5	3	37	84	19
	Total Group II	1938	353	—	9	362	171	136	180	79	566	51	7	24	17	6	4	109	18	63	28	19	128	274	17
		1949	641	5	24	670	260	421	396	169	1246	194	50	62	58	32	7	403	92	194	117	91	494	492	62
		1950	640	2	22	664	288	504	452	204	1448	221	43	63	53	35	10	425	105	181	87	62	435	732	58
III. Mediterranean and Iberian Countries	Italy	1938	31	1	—	32	17	7	7	26	57		5	6	2	5	8	26	3	7	5	2	17	91	16
		1949	130	2	2	134	65	25	25	58	173		16	8	4	11	5	44	19	32	16	6	73	89	28
		1950	130	1	2	133	105	20	32	74	231		20	3	5	18	4	50	16	31	10	10	67	117	30
	Greece	1938	8	—	—	8	3	2	1	1	7	5		—	—	1	1	7	1	—	—	1	2	35	1
		1949	21	—	1	22	11	2	1	3	17	8		—	—	1	—	9	—	3	1	2	6	10	7
		1950	14	—	7	21	9	2	1	2	14	4		—	—	1	—	5	1	2	1	4	8	18	6
	Spain	1938	20	—	1	21	5	2	3	1	11	7	—		1	—	—	8	—	—	1	—	1	33	—
		1949	60	—	2	62	41	14	11	13	79	8	—		3	1	1	13	10	13	7	1	31	10	1
		1950	58	1	2	61	26	11	11	8	56	5	—		2	2	2	11	12	11	7	1	31	9	2
	Portugal	1938	16	—	—	16	6	1	2	1	10	3	—	1		—	—	4	1	1	1	—	3	7	1
		1949	29	—	1	30	9	3	10	3	25	4	—	2		—	—	6	3	5	2	—	10	5	—
		1950	29	—	1	30	9	4	10	4	27	4	2	3		—	—	9	3	5	2	—	10	7	2
	Turkey	1938	4	—	—	4	4	2	2	1	9	12	2	1	—		1	16	1	1	1	1	4	44	4
		1949	30	—	—	30	13	9	4	4	30	5	19	1	—		1	26	2	4	1	2	9	39	8
		1950	37	—	1	38	11	7	3	3	24	14	9	2	—		1	26	6	7	1	3	17	55	11
	Other Mediterranean and Iberian countries	1938	1	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	1	3	1	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		1949	1	—	—	1	5	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	2
		1950	2	—	—	2	3	—	—	—	3	1	—	1	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	3
	Total Group III	1938	80	1	1	82	35	15	15	30	95	30	8	8	3	6	10	65	6	9	8	4	27	210	22
		1949	271	2	6	279	144	53	51	81	329	25	35	11	7	13	7	98	34	57	27	11	129	159	46
		1950	270	2	13	285	163	44	57	91	355	28	31	9	7	21	7	103	38	56	21	18	133	207	54
	Denmark	1938	185	2	—	187	5	6	5	3	19	1	—	—	—	—	—	1		17	9	5	31	66	1
		1949	293	6	1	300	30	13	35	17	95	12	3	7	2	1	1	26		36	33	20	89	67	5
		1950	276	3	1	280	19	10	8	13	50	12	3	4	2	2	1	24		39	24	24	87	127	3

	Italy	1938	31	1	—	32	17	7	7	26	57		5	6	2	5	8	26	3	7	5	2	17	91	16
		1949	130	2	2	134	65	25	25	58	173		16	8	4	11	5	44	19	32	16	6	73	89	28
		1950	130	1	2	133	105	20	32	74	231		20	3	5	18	4	50	16	31	10	10	67	117	30

— Tableau XXII

1950 — Réseau du commerce de l'Europe par pays en 1938, 1949 et 1950

...b. — En millions de dollars, aux prix courants f. o. b.

...navian ...es		V. Germany and Austria			VI. Eastern European Countries						VII.	VIII.	IX.	X.	XI.	XII.	XIII.	XIV.	XV.	XVI.		
...Group IV	Germany	Austria	Total Group V	Czechoslovakia	Poland	Rumania	Hungary	Yugoslavia	Bulgaria	Total Group VI	U. S. S. R.	Total Europe (including U. S. S. R.)	United States and dependencies	Canada and Newfoundland	Latin American republics	Overseas sterling area (including British colonies)	Dependant overseas territories (excluding British colonies)	Other overseas countries	Total overseas countries	TOTAL WORLD	Year	Importing Countries ← / Exporting Countries ↓	
101	6	107	11	26	6	3	6	1	53	55	**827**	101	111	177	873	58	144	**1464**	**2291**	1938	Royaume-Uni	I. Royaume-Uni, Islande et Irlande
97	23	120	19	32	6	15	13	2	87	32	**1933**	206	295	494	3060	152	405	**4612**	**6545**	1949		
123	22	145	12	19	2	5	17	1	56	32	**1889**	317	352	426	2570	123	351	**4139**	**6028**	1950		
2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	**16**	1	—	—	—	—	—	**1**	**17**	1938	Islande	
10	—	10	2	1	—	—	—	—	3	—	**36**	2	—	—	—	—	—	**2**	**38**	1949		
2	1	3	1	2	—	—	—	—	3	—	**26**	4	—	—	—	—	1	**5**	**31**	1950		
5	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	**117**	1	—	—	—	—	—	**1**	**118**	1938	Irlande	
1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	**210**	2	—	—	1	—	—	**3**	**213**	1949		
4	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	**189**	3	—	—	2	—	1	**6**	**195**	1950		
108	6	114	11	26	6	3	6	1	53	55	**960**	103	111	177	873	58	144	**1466**	**2426**	1938	Total groupe I	
108	23	131	21	33	5	15	13	2	90	32	**2179**	210	295	494	3061	152	405	**4617**	**6796**	1949		
129	23	152	13	21	2	5	17	1	59	32	**2104**	324	352	426	2572	123	353	**4150**	**6254**	1950		
53	5	58	12	9	10	1	3	2	37	8	**470**	54	5	46	23	239	26	**393**	**863**	1938	France	II. Pays industriels de l'Europe occidentale
135	17	152	23	35	1	6	7	—	72	—	**1138**	54	12	174	67	1150	102	**1559**	**2697**	1949		
241	14	255	12	16	—	3	5	—	36	3	**1348**	129	14	202	101	1118	113	**1677**	**3025**	1950		
84	3	87	7	7	1	1	1	—	17	17	**411**	31	4	22	29	69	13	**168**	**579**	1938	Pays-Bas	
130	16	146	29	19	1	5	11	—	65	7	**927**	50	4	36	80	167	31	**368**	**1295**	1949		
301	12	313	13	9	1	4	6	—	33	1	**1036**	76	6	54	80	122	34	**372**	**1408**	1950		
90	2	92	6	10	4	1	1	1	23	18	**510**	42	6	54	45	35	29	**211**	**721**	1938	Belgique - Luxembourg	
154	14	168	29	12	2	11	13	2	69	29	**1117**	92	20	139	108	111	63	**533**	**1650**	1949		
106	13	119	18	8	2	9	4	—	41	19	**1058**	139	21	108	71	90	71	**500**	**1558**	1950		
47	7	54	10	5	3	3	3	1	25	6	**216**	21	3	20	16	5	20	**85**	**301**	1938	Suisse	
73	15	88	21	12	4	12	10	2	61	5	**493**	100	11	97	45	18	39	**310**	**803**	1949		
84	19	103	24	11	5	11	6	2	59	4	**516**	119	16	98	33	24	51	**341**	**857**	1950		
274	17	291	35	31	18	6	8	4	102	49	**1607**	148	18	142	113	348	88	**857**	**2464**	1938	Total groupe II	
492	62	554	102	78	8	34	41	4	267	41	**3675**	296	47	446	300	1446	235	**2770**	**6445**	1949		
732	58	790	67	44	8	27	21	2	169	27	**3958**	463	57	462	285	1354	269	**2890**	**6848**	1950		
91	16	107	7	6	7	9	12	4	45	2	**286**	41	3	43	21	36	119	**263**	**549**	1938	Italie	III. Europe méditerranéenne et péninsule ibérique
89	28	117	15	14	1	6	25	2	63	17	**621**	71	5	189	148	20	85	**518**	**1139**	1949		
117	30	147	11	16	3	8	22	2	62	20	**710**	105	9	133	154	27	81	**509**	**1219**	1950		
35	1	36	3	1	2	1	2	—	9	—	**69**	15	—	2	—	—	4	**21**	**90**	1938	Grèce	
10	7	17	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	**71**	20	—	2	2	2	4	**30**	**101**	1949		
18	6	24	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	**72**	15	—	1	1	—	4	**21**	**93**	1950		
33	—	33	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	**78**	9	1	4	1	7	1	**23**	**101**	1938	Espagne	
10	1	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	**196**	22	1	32	8	97	24	**184**	**380**	1949		
9	2	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	**170**	48	3	41	8	97	22	**219**	**389**	1950		
7	1	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	**42**	5	1	3	—	7	1	**17**	**59**	1938	Portugal	
5	—	5	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	**77**	16	2	10	5	47	2	**82**	**159**	1949		
7	2	9	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	**86**	20	2	11	4	54	1	**92**	**178**	1950		
44	4	48	4	2	2	1	—	1	10	4	**95**	19	1	2	1	—	4	**27**	**122**	1938	Turquie	
39	8	47	19	4	1	3	—	—	27	—	**169**	35	9	2	6	1	28	**81**	**250**	1949		
55	11	66	10	2	—	4	1	1	18	—	**189**	58	2	1	5	—	21	**87**	**276**	1950		
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	**6**	—	—	—	—	—	1	**1**	**7**	1938	Autres pays du groupe	
6	2	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	**14**	2	—	—	—	—	—	**2**	**16**	1949		
1	3	4	—	—	—	—	3	—	3	—	**14**	4	—	—	—	—	—	**4**	**18**	1950		
210	22	232	14	9	11	11	14	5	64	11	**576**	89	6	54	23	50	130	**352**	**928**	1938	Total groupe III	
159	46	205	35	18	2	9	25	2	91	17	**1148**	166	17	235	169	167	143	**897**	**2045**	1949		
207	54	261	22	18	3	12	26	3	84	20	**1241**	250	16	187	172	178	129	**932**	**2173**	1950		
66	1	67	1	2	3	—	—	—	6	2	**313**	5	—	8	3	2	4	**22**	**335**	1938	Danemark	
67	5	72	7	16	—	1	1	—	25	9	**616**	7	2	9	10	11	12	**51**	**667**	1949		
127	3	130	4	8	—	1	1	—	14	1	**586**	12	1	18	12	10	13	**66**	**652**	1950		

91	16	107	7	6	7	9	12	4	45	2	**286**	41	3	43	21	36	119	**263**	**549**	1938	Italie	
89	28	117	15	14	1	6	25	2	63	17	**621**	71	5	189	148	20	85	**518**	**1139**	1949		

III. Mediterranean and Iberian Countries	Italy	1938	31	1	—	32	17	7	7	26	57		5	6	2	5	8	26	3	7	5	2	17	91	16
		1949	130	2	2	134	65	25	25	58	173		16	8	4	11	5	44	19	32	16	6	73	89	28
		1950	130	1	2	133	105	20	32	74	231		20	3	5	18	4	50	16	31	10	10	67	117	30
	Greece	1938	8	—	—	8	3	2	1	1	7	5		—	—	1	1	7	1	—	—	1	2	35	1
		1949	21	—	1	22	11	2	1	3	17	8		—	—	1	—	9	—	3	1	2	6	10	7
		1950	14	—	7	21	9	2	1	2	14	4		—	—	1	—	5	1	2	1	4	8	18	6
	Spain	1938	20	—	1	21	5	2	3	1	11	7	—		1	—	—	8	—	—	1	—	1	33	—
		1949	60	—	2	62	41	14	11	13	79	8	—		3	1	1	13	10	13	7	1	31	10	1
		1950	58	1	2	61	26	11	11	8	56	5	—		2	2	2	11	12	11	7	1	31	9	2
	Portugal	1938	16	—	—	16	6	1	2	1	10	3	—	1		—	—	4	1	1	1	—	3	7	1
		1949	29	—	1	30	9	3	10	3	25	4	—	2		—	—	6	3	5	2	—	10	5	—
		1950	29	—	1	30	9	4	10	4	27	4	2	3		—	—	9	3	5	2	—	10	7	2
	Turkey	1938	4	—	—	4	4	2	2	1	9	12	2	1	—		1	16	1	1	1	1	4	44	4
		1949	30	—	—	30	13	9	4	4	30	5	19	1	—		1	26	2	4	1	2	9	39	8
		1950	37	—	1	38	11	7	3	3	24	14	9	2	—		1	26	6	7	1	3	17	55	11
	Other Mediterranean and Iberian countries	1938	1	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	1	3	1	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		1949	1	—	—	1	5	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	2
		1950	2	—	—	2	3	—	—	—	3	1	—	1	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	3
	Total Group III	1938	80	1	1	82	35	15	15	30	95	30	8	8	3	6	10	65	6	9	8	4	27	210	22
		1949	271	2	6	279	144	53	51	81	329	25	35	11	7	13	7	98	34	57	27	11	129	159	46
		1950	270	2	13	285	163	44	57	91	355	28	31	9	7	21	7	103	38	56	21	18	133	207	54
IV. Scandinavian Countries	Denmark	1938	185	2	—	187	5	6	5	3	19	1	—	—	—	—	—	1		17	9	5	31	66	1
		1949	293	6	1	300	30	13	35	17	95	12	3	7	2	1	1	26		36	33	20	89	67	5
		1950	276	3	1	280	19	10	8	13	50	12	3	4	2	2	1	24		39	24	24	87	127	3
	Sweden	1938	113	1	2	116	15	17	14	3	49	10	2	1	1	2	—	16	22		31	22	75	82	2
		1949	186	2	9	197	48	56	54	15	173	33	11	9	7	9	—	69	52		106	25	183	83	5
		1950	157	1	9	167	48	67	41	16	172	23	12	9	5	5	—	54	65		98	23	186	146	6
	Norway	1938	54	1	—	55	14	6	6	1	27	6	—	2	4	—	—	12	9	18		3	30	30	1
		1949	77	1	1	79	26	16	12	3	57	8	2	7	3	1	—	21	29	38		5	72	29	4
		1950	79	1	1	81	18	18	9	4	49	13	3	8	3	2	—	29	29	33		6	68	47	3
	Finland	1938	81	—	1	82	6	8	6	—	20	4	1	—	—	1	—	6	6	9	2		17	27	—
		1949	103	2	6	111	18	27	16	1	62	6	4	1	1	2	—	14	26	14	5		45	11	—
		1950	78	1	6	85	19	28	15	2	64	9	3	1	—	2	—	15	26	13	5		44	20	—
	Total Group IV	1938	433	4	3	440	40	37	31	7	115	21	3	3	5	3	—	35	37	44	42	30	153	205	4
		1949	659	11	17	687	122	112	117	36	387	59	20	24	13	13	1	130	107	88	144	50	389	190	14
		1950	590	6	17	613	104	123	73	35	335	57	21	22	10	11	1	122	120	85	127	53	385	340	12
V. Germany and Austria	Germany	1938	135	2	7	144	88	165	89	83	425	121	35	31	16	50	1	254	81	107	50	33	271		46
		1949	127	—	2	129	243	113	118	73	547	62	14	4	2	11	—	93	38	76	27	14	155		65
		1950	105	1	5	111	191	249	160	115	715	116	32	18	10	50	2	228	90	126	28	22	266		74
	Austria	1938	8	—	—	8	5	4	2	8	19	20	4	1	—	2	—	27	1	3	1	1	6	32	
		1949	13	—	—	13	10	12	6	13	41	56	6	1	1	7	16	87	4	5	2	2	13	23	
		1950	10	—	—	10	9	14	6	15	44	41	6	4	4	5	16	76	3	6	2	1	12	49	
	Total Group V	1938	143	2	7	152	93	169	91	91	444	141	39	32	16	52	1	281	82	110	51	34	277	32	46
		1949	140	—	2	142	253	125	124	86	588	118	20	5	3	18	16	180	42	81	29	16	168	23	65
		1950	115	1	5	121	200	263	166	130	759	157	38	22	14	55	18	304	93	132	30	23	278	49	74
VI. Eastern European Countries	Czechoslovakia	1938	32	—	—	32	9	15	7	12	43	13	1	—	—	10	—	24	2	10	5	4	21	59	19
		1949	7	3	1	11	17	34	11	20	82	14	2	1	1	20	—	38	11	24	15	7	57	40	36
		1950	23	1	1	25	12	22	11	21	66	13	1	—	1	12	1	28	6	20	9	8	43	48	19
	Poland	1938	41	—	—	41	9	10	10	5	34	12	2	1	1	2	—	18	3	14	3	4	24	44	11
		1949	50	3	1	54	38	25	8	6	77	31	—	—	—	5	—	36	31	47	15	18	111	100	19
		1950	49	2	3	54	12	7	7	7	33	17	—	—	—	2	—	19	25	36	11	26	98	81	20
	Rumania	1938	18	—	—	18	8	2	4	6	20	10	11	3	—	2	3	29	2	1	—	—	3	30	12
		1949	6	—	—	6	—	—	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	2	—	3	4	1	1	3	9	1	5
		1950	2	—	—	2	—	2	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	3	4	2	2
	Hungary	1938	11	—	—	11	3	2	1	5	11	10	1	—	—	1	—	12	1	3	1	—	5	44	28
		1949	24	—	—	24	6	10	6	11	33	5	—	—	—	3	—	8	7	5	1	2	15	24	16
		1950	1	—	—	1	2	7	4	11	24	10	—	—	—	6	—	16	1	1	1	2	5	29	9
	Yugoslavia	1938	11	—	1	12	2	2	5	2	11	7	3	—	—	—	2	12	—	1	—	—	1	42	24
		1949	41	—	—	41	4	11	5	6	26	20	—	—	—	1	6	27	2	7	—	1	10	13	17
		1950	29	—	—	29	5	5	6	3	19	18	1	—	—	1	3	23	1	5	—	1	7	22	16
	Bulgaria	1938	2	—	—	2	1	—	—	1	2	5	1	—	—	1	—	7	1	—	—	—	1	35	5
		1949	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	2	2	3	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	3	4
		1950	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	1	—	2	—	1	—	—	1	23	2
	Total Group VI	1938	115	—	1	116	32	31	27	31	121	57	19	4	1	16	5	102	9	29	9	8	55	254	99
		1949	129	6	2	137	65	80	31	45	221	74	2	1	1	31	6	115	55	84	32	31	202	181	97
		1950	104	3	4	111	31	43	28	43	145	59	2	—	1	22	4	88	34	63	21	40	158	205	68
VII.	U. S. S. R.	1938	119	—	2	121	17	22	26	7	72	—	3	10	—	4	—	17	6	5	4	4	19	53	2
		1949	47	—	—	47	5	20	5	2	32	15	—	—	—	—	—	15	3	3	20	37	63	122	—
		1950	86	—	—	86	5	2	10	2	19	13	—	—	—	—	—	13	4	6	10	24	44	95	—
VIII.	Total Europe (includ. U.S.S.R.)	1938	1356	10	122	1488	462	475	425	263	1625	330	97	100	58	99	32	716	235	319	183	126	863	1136	196
		1949	2098	38	333	2469	974	1013	863	480	3330	552	180	139	153	145	76	1245	517	681	529	306	2033	1275	307
		1950	1982	20	304	2306	915	1188	932	588	3623	617	178	144	132	174	69	1314	575	750	443	279	2047	1757	289
IX.	United States and	1938	476	—	23	499	134	72	77	25	308	58	8	12	11	13	2	104	25	64	27	12	128	130	20

	Total Group VI	1938	115	—	1	116	32	31	27	31	121	57	19	4	1	16	5	102	9	29	9	8	55	254	99
		1949	129	6	2	137	65	80	31	45	221	74	2	1	1	31	6	115	55	84	32	31	202	181	97
		1950	104	3	4	111	31	43	28	43	145	59	2	—	1	22	4	88	34	63	21	40	158	205	68

91	16	107	7	6	7	9	12	4	45	2	286	41	3	43	21	36	119	263	549	1938	Italie	III. Europe méditerranéenne et péninsule ibérique
89	28	117	15	14	1	6	25	2	63	17	621	71	5	189	148	20	85	518	1139	1949		
117	30	147	11	16	3	8	22	2	62	20	710	105	9	133	154	27	81	509	1219	1950		
35	1	36	3	1	2	1	2	—	9	—	69	15	—	2	—	—	4	21	90	1938	Grèce	
10	7	17	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	71	20	—	2	2	2	4	30	101	1949		
18	6	24	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	72	15	—	1	1	—	4	21	93	1950		
33	—	33	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	78	9	1	4	1	7	1	23	101	1938	Espagne	
10	1	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	196	22	1	32	8	97	24	184	380	1949		
9	2	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	170	48	3	41	8	97	22	219	389	1950		
7	1	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	42	5	1	3	—	7	1	17	59	1938	Portugal	
5	—	5	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	77	16	2	10	5	47	2	82	159	1949		
7	2	9	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	86	20	2	11	4	54	1	92	178	1950		
44	4	48	4	2	2	1	—	1	10	4	95	19	1	2	1	—	4	27	122	1938	Turquie	
39	8	47	19	4	1	3	—	—	27	—	169	35	9	2	6	1	28	81	250	1949		
55	11	66	10	2	—	4	1	1	18	—	189	58	2	1	5	—	21	87	276	1950		
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	7	1938	Autres pays du groupe	
6	2	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	14	2	—	—	—	—	—	2	16	1949		
1	3	4	—	—	—	—	3	—	3	—	14	4	—	—	—	—	—	4	18	1950		
210	22	232	14	9	11	11	14	5	64	11	576	89	6	54	23	50	130	352	928	1938	Total groupe III	
159	46	205	35	18	2	9	25	2	91	17	1148	166	17	235	169	167	143	897	2045	1949		
207	54	261	22	18	3	12	26	3	84	20	1241	250	16	187	172	178	129	932	2173	1950		
66	1	67	1	2	3	—	—	—	6	2	313	5	—	8	3	2	4	22	335	1938	Danemark	IV. Pays scandinaves
67	5	72	7	16	—	1	1	—	25	9	616	7	2	9	10	11	12	51	667	1949		
127	3	130	4	8	—	1	1	—	14	1	586	12	1	18	12	10	13	66	652	1950		
82	2	84	9	9	1	1	1	—	21	9	370	42	2	20	14	3	12	93	463	1938	Suède	
83	5	88	26	31	1	5	6	1	70	21	801	60	3	86	68	13	41	271	1072	1949		
146	6	152	19	32	—	1	3	1	56	22	809	71	5	104	69	15	34	298	1107	1950		
30	1	31	2	2	—	—	—	—	4	2	161	15	1	5	3	1	7	32	193	1938	Norvège	
29	4	33	13	13	—	1	1	—	28	20	310	27	1	15	31	3	15	92	402	1949		
47	3	50	6	7	—	1	—	—	14	8	299	40	1	23	24	2	14	104	403	1950		
27	—	27	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	2	155	17	—	3	3	—	3	26	181	1938	Finlande	
11	—	11	5	9	1	2	1	—	18	60	321	30	—	21	11	2	10	74	395	1949		
20	—	20	3	9	2	1	—	—	15	27	270	33	—	20	15	3	13	84	354	1950		
205	4	209	12	14	4	1	1	—	32	15	999	79	3	36	23	6	26	173	1172	1938	Total groupe IV	
190	14	204	51	69	2	9	9	1	141	110	2048	124	6	131	120	29	78	488	2536	1949		
340	12	352	32	56	2	4	4	1	99	58	1964	156	7	165	120	30	74	552	2516	1950		
	46	46	55	48	40	35	35	23	236	48	1424	63	10	214	120	41	151	599	2023	1938	Allemagne	V. Allemagne et Autriche
	65	65	35	55	4	18	15	8	135	61	1185	46	5	32	58	13	25	179	1364	1949		
	74	74	55	136	5	31	37	5	269	152	1815	103	10	154	112	30	65	474	2289	1950		
32		32	8	8	8	15	11	2	52	3	147	3	—	4	6	2	9	24	171	1938	Autriche	
23		23	21	11	3	13	20	6	74	—	251	9	—	9	5	1	18	42	293	1949		
49		49	19	9	3	11	15	2	59	—	250	16	1	17	9	2	11	56	306	1950		
32	46	78	63	56	48	50	46	25	288	51	1571	66	10	218	126	43	160	623	2194	1938	Total groupe V	
23	65	88	56	66	7	31	35	14	209	61	1436	55	5	41	63	14	43	221	1657	1949		
49	74	123	74	145	8	42	52	7	328	152	2065	119	11	171	121	32	76	530	2595	1950		
59	19	78		7	19	9	23	2	60	12	270	26	3	16	16	3	24	88	358	1938	Tchécoslovaquie	VI. Europe orientale
40	36	76		50	35	28	18	18	149	196	609	18	6	49	62	10	53	198	807	1949		
48	19	67		81	35	35	—	18	169	224	622	26	6	39	55	11	41	178	800	1950		
44	11	55	8		2	2	1	3	16	2	190	13	—	9	4	2	5	33	223	1938	Pologne	
100	19	119	50		13	12	9	12	96	135	628	3	—	4	2	—	6	15	643	1949		
81	20	101	85		22	36	—	12	155	146	606	11	—	1	4	—	9	25	631	1950		
30	12	42	15	2		8	2	1	28	—	140	2	—	—	—	3	15	20	160	1938	Roumanie	
1	5	6	35	13		10	—	3	61	108	194	1	—	—	—	—	8	9	203	1949		
2	2	4	35	22		13	—	3	73	140	225	—	—	8	—	—	6	14	239	1950		
44	28	72	6	1	5		5	2	19	—	130	4	—	5	3	1	4	17	147	1938	Hongrie	
24	16	40	28	12	10		7	8	65	55	240	2	—	—	4	—	6	12	252	1949		
29	9	38	35	36	13		—	10	94	66	244	2	—	—	5	—	6	13	257	1950		
42	24	66	9	2	1	5		—	17	—	119	6	—	1	1	2	1	11	130	1938	Yougoslavie	
13	17	30	9	5	—	4		—	18	9	161	14	—	6	2	—	5	27	188	1949		
22	16	38	—	—	—	—		—	—	—	116	18	—	10	1	—	9	38	154	1950		
35	5	40	3	3	—	1	—		7	—	59	2	—	—	—	—	1	3	62	1938	Bulgarie	
3	4	7	15	12	1	8	—		36	50	99	2	—	—	—	—	4	6	105	1949		
23	2	25	15	15	1	10	—		41	60	130	2	—	—	—	—	1	3	133	1950		
254	99	353	41	15	27	25	31	3	147	14	908	53	3	31	24	11	50	172	1080	1938	Total groupe VI	
181	97	278	137	92	59	62	34	41	425	553	1931	40	6	59	70	10	82	267	2198	1949		
205	68	273	170	154	71	94	--	43	532	636	1943	59	6	58	65	11	72	271	2214	1950		
53	2	55	4	3	—	—	—	—	7		291	27	—	—	3	1	43	74	365	1938	U.R.S.S.	VII.
122	—	122	202	225	80	50	5	100	662		941	42	—	—	29	—	12	83	1024	1949		
95	—	95	192	337	104	60	—	120	813		1070	40	—	—	5	--	26	71	1141	1950		
1136	196	1332	180	154	114	96	106	43	693	195	6912	565	151	658	1185	517	641	3717	10629	1938	Total pour l'Europe (y compris l'U.R.S.S.)	VIII.
1275	307	1582	604	581	164	210	162	164	1885	814	13358	933	376	1406	3812	1818	998	9343	22701	1949		
1757	289	2046	570	775	198	244	120	177	2084	925	14345	1411	449	1469	3340	1728	999	9396	23741	1950		
130	20	150	27	27	6	7	8	1	76	74	1339	—	468	494	267	119	417	1765	3104	1938	Etats-Unis et	

254	99	353	41	15	27	25	31	8	147	14	908	53	3	31	24	11	50	172	1080	1938		
181	97	278	137	92	59	62	34	41	425	553	1931	40	6	59	70	10	82	267	2198	1949	Total groupe VI	
205	68	273	170	154	71	94	--	43	532	636	1943	59	6	58	65	11	72	271	2214	1950		

	United States and	1938	476	—	23	499	134	72	77	25	308	58	8	12	11	13	2	104	25	64	27	12	128	130	20	
	Total Group VI	1949	129	6	2	137	65	80	31	45	221	74	2	1	1	31	6	115	55	84	32	31	202	181	97	
		1950	104	3	4	111	31	43	28	43	145	59	2	—	1	22	4	88	34	63	21	40	158	205	68	
VII.	U. S. S. R.	1938	119	—	2	121	17	22	26	7	72	—	3	10	—	4	—	17	6	5	4	4	19	53	2	
		1949	47	—	—	47	5	20	5	2	32	15	—	—	—	—	—	15	3	3	20	37	63	122	—	
		1950	86	—	—	86	5	2	10	2	19	13	—	—	—	—	—	13	4	6	10	24	44	95	—	
VIII.	Total Europe (includ. U.S.S.R.)	1938	1356	10	122	1488	462	475	425	263	1625	330	97	100	58	99	32	716	235	319	183	126	863	1136	196	
		1949	2098	38	333	2469	974	1013	863	480	3330	552	180	139	153	145	76	1245	517	681	529	306	2033	1275	307	
		1950	1982	20	304	2306	915	1188	932	588	3623	617	178	144	132	174	69	1314	575	750	443	279	2047	1757	289	
IX.	United States and dependencies	1938	476	—	23	499	134	72	77	25	308	58	8	12	11	13	2	104	25	64	27	12	128	130	20	
		1949	689	8	62	759	493	281	301	143	1218	454	186	50	52	120	14	876	93	85	90	26	294	812	151	
		1950	550	7	50	607	410	230	280	135	1055	390	130	45	35	110	3	713	60	110	80	20	270	425	105	
X.	Canada and Newfoundland	1938	311	—	7	318	16	12	10	5	43	2	2	—	—	2	—	6	2	5	8	1	16	25	2	
		1949	720	1	9	730	38	15	57	32	142	13	2	—	8	15	5	43	3	5	22	1	31	24	3	
		1950	455	1	13	469	18	8	65	26	117	15	2	5	5	3	5	35	1	4	19	1	25	8	2	
XI.	Latin American republics	1938	310	—	7	317	78	54	57	20	209	35	2	6	3	1	—	47	22	50	17	10	99	221	19	
		1949	549	4	7	560	165	119	125	57	466	133	10	104	24	4	..	275	32	70	20	27	149	130	12	
		1950	584	1	11	596	217	115	123	88	543	139	22	43	15	5	5	229	33	86	27	32	178	162	13	
XII.	Overseas sterling area (including British colonies)	1938	990	—	14	1004	119	31	60	11	221	39	7	3	4	3	1	57	9	21	13	9	52	136	13	
		1949	2351	—	26	2377	393	84	116	25	618	141	16	13	8	18	..	196	37	61	19	10	127	150	17	
		1950	2058	—	28	2086	376	159	169	51	755	136	30	13	4	15	6	204	41	64	25	12	142	277	11	
XIII.	Dependent overseas territories (excluding British colonies)	1938	114	—	5	119	322	69	59	5	455	31	3	6	16	—	4	60	9	6	8	3	26	101	6	
		1949	339	—	12	351	765	167	144	28	1104	41	9	98	58	—	..	206	37	48	20	11	116	76	4	
		1950	264	4	9	277	732	179	165	29	1105	46	10	102	49	1	—	208	43	47	25	11	126	165	3	
XIV.	Other overseas countries	1938	175	—	5	180	67	19	14	11	111	24	1	3	3	3	4	38	5	7	6	2	20	87	7	
		1949	382	—	4	386	160	28	27	37	252	97	18	17	9	14	..	155	19	46	18	4	87	95	9	
		1950	351	—	8	359	166	66	50	61	343	131	12	18	10	16	4	191	27	52	25	4	108	75	7	
XV.	Total overseas countries	1938	2376	—	61	2437	736	257	277	77	1347	189	23	30	37	22	11	312	72	153	79	37	341	700	67	
		1949	5030	13	120	5163	2014	694	770	322	3800	879	241	282	159	171	19	1751	221	315	189	79	804	1287	196	
		1950	4262	13	119	4394	1919	757	852	390	3918	857	206	226	118	150	23	1580	205	363	201	80	849	1112	141	
XVI.	TOTAL WORLD	1938	3732	10	183	3925	1198	732	702	340	2972	519	120	130	95	121	43	1028	307	472	262	163	1204	1836	263	
		1949	7128	51	453	7632	2988	1707	1633	802	7130	1431	421	421	312	316	95	2996	738	996	718	385	2837	2562	503	
		1950	6244	33	423	6700	2834	1945	1784	978	7541	1474	384	370	250	324	92	2894	780	1113	644	359	2896	2869	430	

Pays exportateurs / Pays importateurs →	Royaume-Uni	Islande	Irlande	Total groupe I	France	Pays-Bas	Belgique-Luxembourg	Suisse	Total groupe II	Italie	Grèce	Espagne	Portugal	Turquie	Autres pays du groupe	Total groupe III	Danemark	Suède	Norvège	Finlande	Total groupe IV	Allemagne	Autriche	Total grou
Années																								

I. Royaume-Uni, Islande et Irlande	II. Pays industriels de l'Europe occidentale	III. Europe méditerranéenne et péninsule ibérique	IV. Pays scandinaves	V. Allemagne et Autriche

Sources. — Research and Planning Division, Economic Commission for Europe. For details, see "Notes to the Statistics", **Economic Bulletin for Europe**, Economic Commission for Europe, Vol. 3, No, 2.

— = Nil or less than $\frac{1}{2}$ million.

.. = Not available.

Note. — The figures shown in the table are the result of adjustments intended to reconcile the official data reported by both trade partners concerned. The figures do not, therefore, necessarily agree with official figures published by either the importing country or the exporting country. The principal adjustments are described in "Notes to the Statistics". For the definition of the country groups, see the reverse side of this sheet.

To facilitate the examination of the figures, the country headings are reproduced

Pour faciliter la consultation de ces chiffres, les noms des pays sont reprod

Exporting Countries / Importing Countries →	United Kingdom	Iceland	Ireland	Total Group I	France	Netherlands	Belgium-Luxembourg	Switzerland	Total Group II	Italy	Greece	Spain	Portugal	Turkey	Other Mediterranean and Iberian countries	Total Group III	Denmark	Sweden	Norway	Finland	Total Group IV	Germany	Austria	Total Gr
Year																								

I. United Kingdom, Iceland and Ireland	II. Western European Industrial Countries	III. Mediterranean and Iberian Countries	IV. Scandinavian Countries	V. Germany and Austria

Autriche	Total groupe V	Tchécoslovaquie	Pologne	Roumanie	Hongrie	Yougoslavie	Bulgarie	Total groupe VI	U.R.S.S.	Total pour l'Europe (y compris l'U.R.S.S.)	Etats-Unis et territoires dépendants	Canada et Terre-Neuve	Républiques d'Amérique latine	Zone sterling d'outre-mer (y compris les colonies britanniques)	Territoires dépendants d'outre-mer (à l'exclusion des colonies britanniques)	Autres pays d'outre-mer	Total pour les pays d'outre-mer	TOTAL pour le monde entier	Années	Pays exportateurs	
																			← Pays importateurs		
gne he	VI. Europe orientale							VII.	VIII.	IX.	X.	XI.	XII.	XIII.	XIV.	XV.	XVI.				

130	20	150	27	27	6	7	8	1	76	74	1339	—	468	494	267	119	417	1765	3104	1938	Etats-Unis et	
181	97	278	137	92	59	62	34	41	425	553	1931	40	6	59	70	10	82	267	2198	1949	Total groupe VI	
205	68	273	170	154	71	94	—	43	532	636	1943	59	6	58	65	11	72	271	2214	1950		
53	2	55	4	3	—	—	—	—	7		291	27	—	—	3	1	43	74	365	1938	U.R.S.S.	VII.
122	—	122	202	225	80	50	5	100	662		941	42	—	—	29	—	12	83	1024	1949		
95	—	95	192	337	104	60	—	120	813		1070	40	—	—	5	—	26	71	1141	1950		
136	196	1332	180	154	114	96	106	43	693	195	6912	565	151	658	1185	517	641	3717	10629	1938	Total pour l'Europe (y compris l'U.R.S.S.)	VIII.
275	307	1582	604	581	164	210	162	164	1885	814	13358	933	376	1406	3812	1818	998	9343	22701	1949		
757	289	2046	570	775	198	244	120	177	2084	925	14345	1411	449	1469	3340	1728	999	9396	23741	1950		
130	20	150	27	27	6	7	8	1	76	74	1339	—	468	494	267	119	417	1765	3104	1938	Etats-Unis et territoires dépendants	IX.
812	151	963	22	23	3	5	21	1	75	6	4191	—	1907	2725	1086	438	1533	7689	11880	1949		
425	105	530	10	9	2	3	45	1	70	1	3246		1991	2715	765	331	1093	6895	10141	1950		
25	2	27	3	1	—	—	—	—	4	6	420	260		17	100	15	34	426	846	1938	Canada et Terre-Neuve	X.
24	3	27	3	2	—	—	—	—	5	—	978	1552		127	294	19	71	2063	3041	1949		
8	2	10	2	1	—	—	1	—	4	—	660	1972		139	174	20	54	2359	3019	1950		
221	19	240	14	17	—	3	4	—	38	4	954	453	16	116	8	144	32	769	1723	1938	Républiques d'Amérique latine	XI.
130	12	142	22	21	—	1	13	—	57	7	1656	2299	187	..	..	..	..	..	..	1949		
162	13	175	18	10	10	12	17	—	67	3	1791	2862	197	..	..	..	..	..	..	1950		
136	13	149	20	20	1	6	4	1	52	11	1546	254	57	29	378	74	281	1073	2619	1938	Zone sterling d'outre-mer (y compris les colonies britanniques)	XII.
150	17	167	30	46	2	2	19	—	99	96	3680	915	182	..	..	..	..	..	..	1949		
277	11	288	30	44	1	2	19	—	96	92	3663	1258	244	..	..	..	..	..	..	1950		
101	6	107	9	7	—	1	1	—	18	1	786	121	11	31	181	45	72	461	1247	1938	Territ. dépendants d'outre-mer (à l'exclusion des col. brit.)	XIII.
76	4	80	2	—	—	—	11	—	13	—	1870	328	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	1949		
165	3	168	2	1	—	—	1	—	4	2	1890	445	20	..	..	..	..	..	..	1950		
87	7	94	9	5	4	3	1	1	23	37	503	286	9	44	333	73	643	1388	1891	1938	Autres pays d'outre-mer	XIV.
95	9	104	30	14	5	4	9	—	62	20	1066	533	26	..	..	..	..	..	..	1949		
75	7	82	21	4	2	4	14	—	45	26	1154	802	50	..	..	..	..	..	..	1950		
700	67	767	82	77	11	20	18	3	211	133	5548	1374	561	731	1267	470	1479	5882	11430	1938	Total pour les pays d'outre-mer	XV.
1287	196	1483	109	106	10	12	73	1	311	129	13441	5627	2309	..	..	..	..	20600	34041	1949		
1112	141	1253	83	69	15	21	97	1	286	124	12404	7339	2502	..	..	..	..	22976	35380	1950		
1836	263	2099	262	231	125	116	124	46	904	328	12460	1939	712	1389	2452	987	2120	9599	22059	1938	TOTAL pour le monde entier	XVI.
2562	503	3065	713	687	174	222	235	165	2196	943	26799	6560	2685	..	..	..	..	29943	56742	1949		
2869	430	3299	653	844	213	265	217	178	2370	1049	26749	8750	2951	..	..	..	..	32372	59121	1950		

Sources. — Division des études et des programmes de la Commission économique pour l'Europe. Pour les détails, voir les « Notes sur les statistiques », dans le **Bulletin économique pour l'Europe** de la Commission économique pour l'Europe, volume 3, N° 2.

— = Néant ou moins d'un demi-million de dollars.

.. = Chiffre non disponible.

Note. — Les chiffres figurant dans ce tableau sont le résultat d'ajustements opérés pour mettre d'accord les renseignements officiellement fournis par les deux pays intéressés. Ces chiffres ne sont donc pas forcément conformes aux chiffres officiels publiés par le pays importateur ou par le pays exportateur. Les principaux ajustements opérés sont exposés dans les « Notes sur les statistiques ». Pour la définition des groupes de pays, voir le verso de la présente feuille.

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nt reproduits sur le volet ci-dessous, qui peut être ramené à l'endroit voulu.

Austria	Total Group V	Czechoslovakia	Poland	Rumania	Hungary	Yugoslavia	Bulgaria	Total Group VI	U. S. S. R.	Total Europe (including U.S.S.R.)	United States and dependencies	Canada and Newfoundland	Latin American republics	Overseas sterling area (including British colonies)	Dependent overseas territories (excluding British colonies)	Other overseas countries	Total overseas countries	TOTAL WORLD	Year	Exporting Countries	
																			← Importing Countries		
any tria	VI. Eastern European Countries							VII.	VIII.	IX.	X.	XI.	XII.	XIII.	XIV.	XV.	XVI.				

DEFINITION OF COUNTRY GROUPS

I. *United Kingdom, Iceland and Ireland*

United Kingdom :
Channel Islands included
Iceland
Ireland

II. *Western European industrial countries*

France :
Saar included in post-war years
Netherlands
Belgium-Luxembourg
Switzerland :
Liechtenstein included

III. *Mediterranean and Iberian countries*

Italy
Greece :
Dodecanese included
Spain
Portugal
Turkey
Other Mediterranean and Iberian countries :
Malta and Gozo, Gibraltar, Albania, Andorra, Trieste } included

IV. *Scandinavian countries*

Denmark :
Faroe Islands included
Sweden
Norway :
Spitzbergen included
Finland

V. *Germany and Austria*

Germany :
Saar included in 1938
Austria

VI. *Eastern European countries*

Czechoslovakia
Poland
Rumania
Hungary
Yugoslavia
Bulgaria

VII. *U.S.S.R.*

Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania included

VIII. *Total, groups I to VII*

IX. *United States and dependencies*

United States
Alaska
Caroline Islands
Guam
Hawaii
Marianas Islands
Marshall Islands
Panama Canal Zone[a]
Puerto Rico
Ryukyu Islands
Samoa, American
Virgin Islands, including :
St. Thomas
St. John
St. Croix

X. *Canada and Newfoundland*

Canada
Labrador
Newfoundland

XI. *Latin American republics*

Argentina
Bolivia
Brazil
Chile
Colombia
Costa Rica
Cuba
Dominican Republic
Ecuador
El Salvador
Galapagos Island
Guatemala
Haiti
Honduras
Mexico
Nicaragua
Panama
Paraguay
Peru
Uruguay
Venezuela

[a] Since practically no European trade statistics distinguish between Panama and Panama Canal Zone, it was decided, for purposes of consistency, to include the trade of the United States with Panama Canal Zone (although a United States dependency) under "Latin America".

XII. *Overseas sterling area (including British colonies)*

Finland

El Salvador

DÉFINITION DES GROUPES DE PAYS

I. *Royaume-Uni, Islande et Irlande*
- Royaume-Uni :
  - Iles anglo-normandes comprises
- Islande
- Irlande

II. *Pays industriels de l'Europe occidentale*
- France :
  - Pour les années d'après guerre, territoire de la Sarre compris
- Pays-Bas
- Belgique-Luxembourg
- Suisse :
  - Liechtenstein compris

III. *Pays de la région méditerranéenne et de la péninsule ibérique*
- Italie
- Grèce :
  - Dodécanèse compris
- Espagne
- Portugal
- Turquie
- Autres pays de la région méditerranéenne et de la péninsule ibérique :
  - Malte et Gozzo, Gibraltar, Albanie, Andorre, Trieste } compris

IV. *Pays scandinaves*
- Danemark :
  - Iles Féroé comprises
- Suède
- Norvège :
  - Spitzberg compris
- Finlande

V. *Allemagne et Autriche*
- Allemagne :
  - Territoire de la Sarre compris pour 1938
- Autriche

VI. *Pays de l'Europe orientale*
- Tchécoslovaquie
- Pologne
- Roumanie
- Hongrie
- Yougoslavie
- Bulgarie

VII. *U.R.S.S.*
- Estonie, Lettonie et Lituanie comprises

VIII. *Total, groupes I à VII*

IX. *Etats-Unis et territoires dépendants*
- Etats-Unis
- Alaska
- Iles Carolines
- Guam
- Hawaï
- Iles Mariannes
- Iles Marshall
- Zone du Canal de Panama [a]
- Porto-Rico
- Iles Riou-Kiou
- Samoa américain
- Iles Vierges, y compris :
  - Saint-Thomas
  - Saint-Jean
  - Sainte-Croix

X. *Canada et Terre-Neuve*
- Canada
- Labrador
- Terre-Neuve

XI. *Républiques de l'Amérique latine*
- Argentine
- Bolivie
- Brésil
- Chili
- Colombie
- Costa-Rica
- Cuba
- République Dominicaine
- Equateur
- Salvador
- Iles Galapagos
- Guatemala
- Haïti
- Honduras
- Mexique
- Nicaragua
- Panama
- Paraguay
- Pérou
- Uruguay
- Venezuela

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[a] Etant donné que, pratiquement, aucune statistique commerciale européenne n'établit de distinction entre la République de Panama et la zone du Canal de Panama, il a été décidé, pour des raisons d'uniformité, d'inclure sous la rubrique « Amérique latine » les échanges commerciaux des Etats-Unis avec la zone du Canal de Panama (bien qu'il s'agisse là d'un territoire dépendant des Etats-Unis).

VII. *Zone sterling d'outre-mer (y compris les colonies britanniques)*

Norvège :

Salvador

Finland

V. *Germany and Austria*

Germany :
Saar included in 1938
Austria

VI. *Eastern European countries*

Czechoslovakia
Poland
Rumania
Hungary
Yugoslavia
Bulgaria

VII. *U.S.S.R.*

Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania included

El Salvador
Galapagos Island
Guatemala
Haiti
Honduras
Mexico
Nicaragua
Panama
Paraguay
Peru
Uruguay
Venezuela

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[a] Since practically no European trade statistics distinguish between Panama and Panama Canal Zone, it was decided, for purposes of consistency, to include the trade of the United States with Panama Canal Zone (although a United States dependency) under "Latin America".

XII. *Overseas sterling area (including British colonies)*

Aden, Colony and Protectorate
Africa, South West
Australia

Bahamas
Bahrein
Barbados
Basutoland
Bechuanaland
Bermudas
Borneo, British :
North Borneo
Brunei
Sarawak
Burma

Cameroons (United Kingdom)
Ceylon :
Maldive Islands included
Cyprus

Falkland Islands
Fiji

Gambia
Gilbert and Ellice Islands
Gold Coast
Guiana, British

Hadhramaut
St. Helena :
Ascension
Tristan da Cunha
Honduras, British
Hong Kong

India
Indies, British West
Iraq

Jamaica

Kenya
Kuwait

Leeward Islands

Malaya, Federation of
Mauritius

Nauru
New Guinea
New Zealand
Nigeria
Norfolk Island
Nyasaland

Pakistan
Papua
Pitcairn

Qatar

Rhodesia, Northern
Rhodesia, Southern

Samoa, Western
Seychelles
Sierra Leone
Singapore
Socotra
Solomon Islands, British
Somaliland, British
Swaziland

Tanganyika
Togoland
Tonga
Trinidad and Tobago
Trucial Oman

Uganda
Union of South Africa

Windward Islands :
Dominica
Grenada
St. Lucia
St. Vincent

Zanzibar and Pemba

XIII. *Dependent overseas territories (excluding British colonies)*

Belgian :
Belgian Congo
Ruanda-Urundi

Condominium (United Kingdom and France) :
New Hebrides

Danish :
Greenland

Dutch :
Netherlands West Indies :
Netherlands Antilles
Curacao

French (*continued*) :
French Oceania
New Caledonia
Algeria
French Equatorial Africa
French Somaliland
French West Africa
Dahomey
Dakar
French Guinea
French Sudan
Ivory Coast
Mauritania

Portuguese :
Macao

Portuguese India :
Goa
Portuguese Timor
Angola
Cape Verde Islands
Mozambique
Portuguese Guinea
São Thomé and Principe
Azores
Madeira

Norvège :
Spitzberg compris
Finlande

V. *Allemagne et Autriche*
Allemagne :
Territoire de la Sarre compris pour 1938
Autriche

VI. *Pays de l'Europe orientale*
Tchécoslovaquie
Pologne
Roumanie
Hongrie
Yougoslavie
Bulgarie

VII. *U.R.S.S.*
Estonie, Lettonie et Lituanie comprises

Salvador
Iles Galapagos
Guatemala
Haïti
Honduras
Mexique
Nicaragua
Panama
Paraguay
Pérou
Uruguay
Venezuela

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[a] Etant donné que, pratiquement, aucune statistique commerciale européenne n'établit de distinction entre la République de Panama et la zone du Canal de Panama, il a été décidé, pour des raisons d'uniformité, d'inclure sous la rubrique « Amérique latine » les échanges commerciaux des Etats-Unis avec la zone du Canal de Panama (bien qu'il s'agisse là d'un territoire dépendant des Etats-Unis).

XII. *Zone sterling d'outre-mer (y compris les colonies britanniques)*

Aden (colonie et protectorat)
Afrique du sud-ouest
Antilles britanniques
Australie

Iles Bahama
Bahrein
Barbade
Basutoland
Bechuanaland
Bermudes
Birmanie
Bornéo britannique :
Bornéo septentrional
Brunéi
Sarawak

Cameroun (britannique)
Ceylan :
Iles Maldives comprises
Chypre
Côte de l'Or

Iles Falkland
Fidji

Gambie
Iles Gilbert et Ellice
Guyane britannique

Hadramaout
Sainte-Hélène :
Ile de l'Ascension
Tristan da Cunha
Honduras britannique
Hong-Kong

Inde
Irak

Jamaïque

El Kattar
Kenya
Koweït

Fédération des Etats malais
Ile Maurice

Nauru
Nigéria
Ile Norfolk
Nouvelle-Guinée
Nouvelle-Zélande
Nyassaland

Oman sous régime de traité
Ouganda

Pakistan

Papouasie
Pitcairn

Rhodésie du Nord
Rhodésie du Sud

Iles Salomon britanniques
Samoa occidental
Iles Seychelles
Sierra-Leone
Singapour
Socotora
Côte britannique des Somalis
Souaziland

Tanganyika
Togo
Iles Tonga
Trinité et île de Tobago

Union Sud-Africaine

Iles du Vent :
Dominique
Grenade
Sainte-Lucie
Saint-Vincent
Iles sous le Vent

Zanzibar et Pemba

XIII. *Territoires dépendants d'outre-mer (à l'exclusion des colonies britanniques)*

Sous administration belge :
Congo belge
Ruanda-Urundi

Condominium (France et Royaume-Uni) :
Nouvelles-Hébrides

Sous administration danoise :
Groenland

Sous administration espagnole :
Protectorat du Maroc
Possessions en Afrique du

Sous administration française (*suite*) :
Etablissements français de l'Inde
Indochine :
Annam
Cambodge
Cochinchine
Laos
Tonkin
Océanie française
Nouvelle-Calédonie
Algérie

Anciennes colonies italiennes :
Cyrénaïque
Erythrée
Libye
Somalie
Tripolitaine

Sous administration néerlandaise :
Indes occidentales néerlandaises :
Antilles néerlandaises
Curaçao
Guyane néerlandaise (Surinam)

Curacao

Falkland Islands
Fiji

Gambia
Gilbert and Ellice Islands
Gold Coast
Guiana, British

Ivory Coast
Mauritania

New Zealand
Nigeria
Norfolk Island
Nyasaland

Pakistan
Papua
Pitcairn

Madeira

Windward Islands :
Dominica
Grenada
St. Lucia
St. Vincent

Zanzibar and Pemba

XIII. *Dependent overseas territories (excluding British colonies)*

Belgian :
Belgian Congo
Ruanda-Urundi

Condominium (United Kingdom and France) :
New Hebrides

Danish :
Greenland

Dutch :
Netherlands West Indies :
Netherlands Antilles
Curacao
Dutch Guiana (Surinam)
Indonesia
Dutch Borneo
Dutch New Guinea
Java
Sumatra

French :
St. Pierre and Miquelon
Guadeloupe
Martinique
French Guiana
French India
Indochina :
Annam
Cambodia
Cochin-China
Laos
Tonkin

French (*continued*) :
French Oceania
New Caledonia
Algeria
French Equatorial Africa
French Somaliland
French West Africa
Dahomey
Dakar
French Guinea
French Sudan
Ivory Coast
Mauritania
Niger
Senegal
Upper Volta
Madagascar
Morocco
Réunion
Tunisia
Cameroons (France)
Togoland (France)
Kerguelen

Former Italian :
Cyrenaica
Eritrea
Libya
Somalia
Tripolitania

Portuguese :
Macao

Portuguese India :
Goa
Portuguese Timor
Angola
Cape Verde Islands
Mozambique
Portuguese Guinea
São Thomé and Principe
Azores
Madeira

Spanish :
Moroccan Protectorate

Possessions in North Africa :
Alhucemas
Ceuta
Chafarinas
Melilla
Peñon de Velez de la Gomera

Spanish Guinea :
Fernando Po

Spanish Sahara :
Ifni
Rio de Oro
Canary Islands

XIV. *Other overseas countries*

Afghanistan
Bhutan
China :
Formosa
Manchuria
Sinkiang
Tibet
Egypt
Ethiopia
Iran
Israel
Japan
Korea
Lebanon
Liberia
Mongolia
Muscat and Oman
Nepal
Philippines
Saudi Arabia :
Hedjaz and Neged
Siam
Sudan, Anglo-Egyptian
Syria
Tangier (International)
Transjordan
Yemen

Possessions en Afrique du
Côte de l'Or
Iles Falkland
Fidji
Gambie
Iles Gilbert et Ellice
Guyane britannique
Algérie
Nouvelle-Zélande
Nyassaland
Oman sous régime de traité
Ouganda
Pakistan
Guyane néerlandaise (Surinam)
Grenade
Sainte-Lucie
Saint-Vincent
Iles sous le Vent
Zanzibar et Pemba

XIII. *Territoires dépendants d'outre-mer (à l'exclusion des colonies britanniques)*

Sous administration belge :
- Congo belge
- Ruanda-Urundi

Condominium (France et Royaume-Uni) :
- Nouvelles-Hébrides

Sous administration danoise :
- Groenland

Sous administration espagnole :
- Protectorat du Maroc
- Possessions en Afrique du Nord :
  - Alhucemas
  - Ceuta
  - Chafarinas
  - Melilla
  - Peñon de Velez-de-la-Gomera
- Guinée espagnole :
  - Fernando-Po
- Sahara espagnol :
  - Ifni
  - Rio-de-Oro
- Iles Canaries

Sous administration française :
- Saint-Pierre-et-Miquelon
- Guadeloupe
- Martinique
- Guyane française

Sous administration française (*suite*) :
- Etablissements français de l'Inde
- Indochine :
  - Annam
  - Cambodge
  - Cochinchine
  - Laos
  - Tonkin
- Océanie française
- Nouvelle-Calédonie
- Algérie
- Afrique-Equatoriale française
- Côte française des Somalis
- Afrique-Occidentale française
- Dahomey
- Dakar
- Guinée française
- Soudan français
- Côte d'Ivoire
- Mauritanie
- Niger
- Sénégal
- Haute-Volta
- Madagascar
- Maroc
- Réunion
- Tunisie
- Cameroun (français)
- Togo (français)
- Kerguelen

Anciennes colonies italiennes :
- Cyrénaïque
- Erythrée
- Libye
- Somalie
- Tripolitaine

Sous administration néerlandaise :
- Indes occidentales néerlandaises :
  - Antilles néerlandaises
  - Curaçao
- Guyane néerlandaise (Surinam)
- Indonésie
- Bornéo néerlandais
- Nouvelle-Guinée néerlandaise
- Java
- Sumatra

Sous administration portugaise :
- Macao
- Inde portugaise :
  - Goa
- Timor portugais
- Angola
- Iles du Cap Vert
- Mozambique
- Guinée portugaise
- Saint-Thomas et île du Prince
- Açores
- Madère

XIV. *Autres pays d'outre-mer*

- Afghanistan
- Bhoutan
- Chine :
  - Formose
  - Mandchourie
  - Sin-Kiang
  - Thibet
- Egypte
- Ethiopie
- Iran
- Israël
- Japon
- Corée
- Liban
- Libéria
- Mongolie
- Mascate et Oman
- Népal
- Philippines
- Arabie Séoudite :
  - Hedjaz et Nedjed
- Siam
- Soudan anglo-égyptien
- Syrie
- Tanger (territoire international)
- Transjordanie
- Yémen